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THE CAREER OF PRES. LINCOLN AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

From Dr. Cheever's address before the Church Anti-Slavery Society.

We are in the hands of a just and merciful God. Were it not for his justice, there would have been no rebellion; were it not for his mercy we should have been consumed by it. Were it not for his justice there would have been no war; were it not for his mercy we should be destroyed by it. It is the intervention of God in behalf of the oppressed. Not till we declared that we could not interfere, did God interfere. Not till we elected a President on the pledge of not interfering, and not till he declared that he would not, did God compel him to interfere from necessity.

God's *interposition breaks in* pieces an oppressing *nation, tears asunder* a great consolidated slave*holding* empire, in order to set at liberty the souls held in torture by it; and God does this as easily as a blacksmith, at a blow of his sledge hammer, can break open a piece of quartz, to take forth a gold nugget from its centre.

An oppressing nation is of no more value, or importance to God, in comparison with the race oppressed by it, than a mountain of quartz is of value to the miner, in comparison with the gold which he seeks to release from it.

It is the imprisoned, tortured race of the enslaved, in whose behalf God is rolling the thunder peals of his wrath across this continent, and burning us with the fire of his lightnings. It is the lightning of God's justice against us, by which the chains of the oppressed are melted; and we were caught, in the lullings of the storm, in the very act of endeavouring to forge those fetters again. The President took the broken chains and rivetted them, and offered them to the rebel Confederacy to fasten them again upon the enslaved millions, agreeing to hold down those millions for the rebels, while they could rivet the manacles more securely than ever, agreeing to act the blacksmith, and provide the forge, for this piece of national smithery. And the Congress followed suit, and reenacted the Fugitive Slave Law, for the same purpose.

Let us consider some of the particulars of the President's action.

1. He has set that element of rebel strength in slavery against us, making it, for more than two years, a military necessity for the whole body of the slaves of rebeldom to serve the rebel Confederacy. He shut them up to that. He gave the advantage to the rebel cause by so much. He has played into the hands of the rebels by martial law, instead of using it against them.

2. In doing this, he deprived us of that element of moral strength which we should have had from the outset, had we gone against slavery, and by making us accessories in holding slaves for the rebels, put us and them on the same side. And

In doing this, he set our government and people against God and justice, and the element of divine justice against ourselves, pleading an oath to do wrong, as his justification for not doing right.

3. To justify this, he says events have controlled him. He controlled events, against freedom and in behalf of slavery. Fremont proclaimed Freedom. That was the grandest event of the rebellion and war, that far. Instead of being controlled by it, the President controlled it.

Kentucky required him to interpose in behalf of slavery. That was another event. The President did not control that event, but suffered himself and all his policy to be controlled by it. He has been, all along, at one and the same time, the great comptroller and pettifogger in behalf of Kentucky and of slavery.

4. He has insulted and injured the whole colored race. He accused them of being, by their presence in the country, the cause of the rebellion and war. He advised them to quit the country, and in the attempt to inaugurate their deportation by the government, occasioned great expense and misery.

He has opposed their emancipation, so constantly, and in every case, that not one of the few measures which have been taken to that end, was ever owing to him, or was ever carried without his interference against it. He opposed the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, "and would have retarded it, if he had not been propitiated by a mischievous colonization scheme, and came very near vetoing it as it was."

He opposed emancipation in Missouri, and kept pro-slavery men in the ascendance there.

To his policy the sack of Lawrence and the massacre by Quantrell are chargable.

He opposed emancipation in Maryland, until the tide of freedom became too strong for him.

He has never inaugurated one movement, or measure in behalf of the enslaved, and if he entered into any such movement, has done it reluctantly, and only from necessity, and as speedily as possible has again permitted it to be nullified, as by his turning the slaves over to the Supreme Court, and by his connivance with the re-enslavement of thousands in Kentucky, and his avoiding the ever punishing in any case, the kidnapping outrages by officers of the army and others, thrusting back into slavery the freed negroes.

5. He began his career as President, by declaring that he not only had no right to interfere against slavery, but had no inclination so to do. He continued that career by orders in the campaign in Eastern Virginia, that no blacks should be allowed within our lines; by proclamations in North Carolina that no interference against the domestic Institution of the South would be permitted, and that any insurrection of the slaves would be put down by our troops at the point of the bayonet. As Commander-in-Chief, these proclamations in behalf of slavery are his.

He gave the chief command also in Western Virginia to a general who was to repress with an iron hand any attempt of the slaves to gain their freedom, and afterwards advanced to supreme command that general who had issued Order No. 3, that all black men should be expelled from our lines as spies and traitors.

All these measures were the military measures of President Lincoln, through his subordinates; and the first instance of a General acting contrary to that pro-slavery policy was the signal for Lincoln moving contrary to him.

6. He continued this career by striking down Fremont, Phelps, Hunter, because of their efforts at Emancipation. The measures of the President were ordered by Kentucky, the country was ruled by Kentucky, in the interest of the pro-slavery oligarchy, and so in consolidation of the rebellion.

He devoted the greater part of his annual message to the defence of property in man, announcing the legal sacredness of that property, and proposing to defer all efforts at emancipation for the space of fifty years, in order to avoid any present depreciation in the value of slave property. No ruler on earth, no nation, civilized, or savage, Pagan, or Christian, through its ruler, had ever before dared publicly to proclaim the price-current of human flesh, and the maintenance of the value of the stock, as the key to the national policy, and the governmental rule of the Chief Magistrate. Consistently, he invited the free blacks to expatriate themselves, and the slaves to be resigned to their lot, in the consoling assurance that in future ages their posterity might be free.

7. The next great movement was to *threaten* emancipation, if the rebels did not prevent the execution of the threat, by accepting the offer of the privilege of slavery to be protected for them by the United States Government. The bribe was really offered to the rebel States, by Mr. Lincoln, of the whole of their slaves, to be continued in their possession as their slaves in perpetuity, if they (the rebel States) would return to their loyalty to the Union. It was an offer and pledge of the whole military and civil policy and power of the Union in behalf of slavery, if the States in rebellion would merely come back into the Union,

It was in fact the offer, by this government, of millions of our own subjects and citizens to our enemies, in open treason, rebellion and war against the government, in order to perchase their loyalty with the assurance of freedom in their iniquity, and security in their crime. It was the gift of millions of our friends and loyal subjects and citizens as slaves, to a few hundred thousand enemies and traitors, in order to make them, and the States under them, our partners. It was Pilate proposing to Herod to crucify Christ, and so consolidate their despotism by his murder.

8. The bribe was a choice. It was original with President Lincoln. Three months the offer stood, before God and the Universe, the emblazonment of our crime and shame. But the bribe failed. Thanks to God, there was not a rebel State nor slaveholder mean enough to accept of it.

Consequently, the Emancipation Proclamation, so-called, became a necessity, inasmuch as the President had solemnly threatened it, in case the bribe was refused. And on the ground of military necessity alone, the President put it forth.

But to the amazement of the world, in the midst of it, there was the re-enactment of slavery, *by the will and the choice of the President.* The portion issued from *necessity* was freedom; the portion from *choice*, controlling the necessity, was slavery. The President proclaimed freedom where he had no power, but slavery where he had full power, and declared at the time of issuing it, that he had no great faith in it, and did not think it would procure freedom to many, but it might to a few. He contemptuously asked what good it would do, and declared that it would be no more operative than the Pope's Bull against a comet.

9. The bribe made us a slaveholding government, and nation, assuming, as it did, that we held four millions in our power to dispose of, and had the right of disposing of them as slaves, and offered to sell three millions of them as slaves for the consideration of the loyalty of rebel States.

The *Proclamation* also made us a slaveholding Government, re-establishing slavery wherever we choose to do so, and refusing to abolish it, where we had the right and authority. Every human being this hour held in slavery in this country is so held by authority of the United States Government, assuming the power and right to retain them in slavery, and refusing, as yet, to pass any edict of emancipation. Had the President proposed it, such an act would have been passed by Congress long ago. But the President has ignored the rights of the enslaved, and taught the Government, and nation that we had the right to do with them as we judged best.

10. President Lincoln's Emancipating Proclamation was induced by the assurance that if he issued it, the country would go for his Administration in the fall elections. He offered slavery instead of freedom, during three months, and the fall elections went against him. Expressing his disappointment, he asked why the radical party had not fulfilled their pledges? He was told that it was because the Proclamation had not been what it was promised to be, nor what the people required; but instead of emancipation he had offered slavery as a privilege and right to the rebels, while he had only threatened emancipation, in case the rebels would not take the bribe of slavery for their allegiance.

Had the President really issued the decree of Emancipation, the whole country would have sustained him with halleluias, and there would have been no copperhead party. President Lincoln is the father of all that race of snakes. His policy called them into being.

11. President Lincoln has never initiated nor proposed a single measure in behalf of the enslaved. Had he proposed emancipation to Congress it would have passed. Had he recommended the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, it would have passed. He has never used his power or patronage in behalf of freedom, but against it; for he himself avers that all that he has done against slavery has been done reluctantly, and all that he has done for the freedom of the slaves has been done from necessity. The refusal to interfere in behalf of the many thousands of free citizens in Louisiana whose right of representation had been guaranteed by treaty, (that treaty being a law of the land) is a violation of his oath to execute the Constitution and the laws. He made answer to the appeal of those citizens for their rights, that as President, he could not act upon moral considerations, and as they appealed to him for justice, he would do nothing for them. He must be honest to his oath, which forbade him to do justice, in behalf of the enslaved.

He must be honest to his oath. The epitaph upon his tombstone should be, Here lies AN HONEST MAN, who never could act from moral considerations, but kept an oath to do wrong, because he was bound by his oath, and as a moral obligation, kept it to another's hurt.

He never did right, except necessity compelled him, and in obeying necessity, was always too late, because he waited for the people, and never would lead, unless the people drove him.

The *foreign* policy and diplomacy of Mr. Seward, is also Mr. Lincoln's; that declared to all nations that there was no moral issue in this conflict, there were no moral considerations to be regarded, and that the *status* of every person and State would be the same after the war as before. That declaration was not a necessity, but a choice. Conscious of the opportunity and the power to abolish slavery, he yet declared slavery to be the continued and perpetual policy and rule.

12. President Lincoln has ignored the obligations of the nation and its government to God, and taught this people and the world the horrid immorality that our oath to do evil releases us from the obligation to do good. He has taught us to do evil from choice, and good only from necessity; to choose our vices, but resist our virtues, to the last hour.

He has inaugurated the policy of necessity as the rule of moral conduct, the rule of national virtue, the most shameful and degrading rule that ever debased the spirit of any people.

There is no necesity for a brave and free people, but of honor, freedom, and justice; and the first necessity to be regarded by any people is the favor of God, obedience to God.

President Lincoln excuses himself for not obeying God by alleging an oath to the contrary. He then excuses himself for obeying God, by declaring that nothing but necessity compelled him.

Yet with singularly inconsistency, he waited for the people. He has taught the people to excuse and justify injustice in their rulers, because the people themselves were not ready for justice; the rulers are to practice crime, till the people drive them into virtue. The President is a mere coachman. Suppose the coachman should excuse himself for not moving, because he is waiting for the coach to drive him. Mr. Garrison thinks he goes as fast as the people, and is therefore satisfied to take him four years longer. A party of travellers have a horse, whose sole virtue lies in his breeching, and he hangs back with such tenacity, that in order to make any progress, the travellers have to drag him forward with other horses. On being told that they must change horse, or they will never get to the end of their journey, they answer that he has travelled as fast as they have, and as far; and if they change, they may get a horse that will not go at all.

13. But we would yield the point of swiftness, if Mr. Lincoln would lead the people right. He has led them wrong. He has used his power, inscrutably committed to him of God, for the continued degradation of the race whom God has given him the opportunity to deliver. He broke up the Convention in Louisiana, when colored persons would have received their rights, and compelled General Banks to call and organize another, and reconstruct the State with the slaves under it, as freemen, so called, but every colored person deprived of the right of representation. This was the work of President Lincoln, and if he had not interfered, the colored men in Louisiana would have received their liberty. President Lincoln's oath binds him not to interfere against slavery; where is the oath that bound him to interfere against the colored race and in favor of serfdom?

14. But again: President Lincoln is said to be an honest man. If he be dishonest, let all honest men dismiss him; let none vote to reenthrone a dishonest politician in the despotic power now committed to him. President Lincoln has sworn to obey and execute the Constitution. There is an article which declares that no member of Congress can hold any other office under the Government at the same time. It is forbidden to any man to be at the same time a member of Congress and a General in the army.

Perfectly aware of this article, yet desiring to keep one of his friends in possession of both offices, with the privilege of giving up either at his choice, President Lincoln, the paragon of honesty, so that Old Abe's honesty is a proverb, made a private bargain with Frank Blair that he should feign the resignation of his army Generalship, in order to keep the office of his Congressional membership, and after serving the President's purposes in that, then return to his Generalship without having to resort to the hazardous experiment of a new nomination of him to the Senate. Accordingly, the last service which this Congressional member of the family of Blairs tendered to the honest President, was a speech in Congress filled with abuse and slander of that one man in the Cabinet who commands the confidence and respect of the whole country as no other man in it does, Secretary Chase, and two hours after the utterance of that speech, the honest President rewarded its author with his restored commission of General in the army. A more insufferably base and dishonest transaction has never been recorded of any President in our whole history. And at no time in our history has the country been so degraded as to propose or endure the re-election of such a President to another term. The people deserve to be destroyed, if tricks that entitle a man to impeachment, only make him more popular.

15. One more point, and we leave the indictment for the present. President Lincoln is understood to have pledged himself to the principle of the single term of office in the Presidency. If any plank in the Chicago platform was a law to himself and to the nation, (as he says it was) then this law, or principle, is as sacred as any other pledge on which he was elected. Is it honest to cast aside that pledge? Can he honestly violate that, and set himself with the whole power and patronage of the Government, to secure his own re-election? He has refused and failed to put down the rebellion, though the whole unlimited resources of a nation of twenty millions have been given him against only eight. He has consolidated the rebellion by sparing slavery, and if the declaration of his biographers and friends can be trusted, who are laboring to secure his re-election, he means still to spare slavery. Can the nation adopt this policy for another four years, and be saved?

MR. BOUTWELL ON THE CONSTITUTION.

The Guaranty of Republican Government.

In the *Principia* of May 12, we recorded, as a part of our Congressional Record, a remarkable paragraph in a speech in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Boutwell of Massachusetts, May 4, on the House bill No. 244, "to guarantee to certain States whose governments have been usurped, or overthrown, a republican form of Government." Before commenting upon it, we waited to see the authentic report, in the *Daily Globe*, which we now have in that paper of May 10, and find it to be substantially the same as in the telegraphic dispatch we published. It reads as follows:

> "And we are to maintain the doctrine on this continent, I trust, that wherever slavery exists, there republicanism is not; that wherever slavery exists, there a republican form of government, under the Constitution, cannot be. Hence we give notice, in this bill, to all the inhabitants of those revolted districts, that they may form State governments and be admitted into this Union upon certain conditions, the chief of which is that involuntary servitude shall cease to exist."

This statement is perfectly clear and exact. It is also unlimited and comprehensive. If correct, as we believe it to be, it covers and decides the entire controverey concerning the controlling authority of the Federal Government over slavery in the States. That authority is ample and complete, or else the statement itself is an untruth.

We notice however, that Mr. Boutwell, in another part of the same speech, makes a restriction—altogether, as we think, an arbitrary one, without warrant from the letter or the spirit of the Constitution—without any foundation in the nature of things, or reason, or justice: a restriction that, if admitted, would overthrow the rule by the exception. It is this: Says Mr. Boutwell.

> "I do not mean to say that Congress can appoint a committee of inspection or scrutiny in reference to the constitution of Kentucky, for example. Kentucky having been admitted to the Union, the question for the timebeing was decided, and her constitution and form of government is recognized as republican. But suppose a controversy should arise in Kentucky, as in Rhode Island two and twenty years ago, and a party by a majority should establish another government, frame another constitution, and exercise authority under that constitution, and there should be a conflict, then the question would be brought before Congress, to investigate the matter whether either or both were republican in form. Certainly not whether the old constitution or new is republican in form according to the judgment of our ancestors, not whether it is republican according to the opinion of any commentator; but if in the opinion of Congress it should appear that one of these is republican and the other is not, then Congress would set up the republican government, even though the old government should be destroyed thereby."

Mr. Boutwell is quite correct in claiming that Congress must act on its own convictions, not upon the opinion of any commentator, or the judgment of our ancestors, or the action of a former Congress. Consequently Mr. Boutwell is incorrect in conceding that Congress cannot inspect and decide upon the Constitution of Kentucky, as well as upon that of South Carolina. If it may decide in respect to one State, it may decide in respect to another State, even to "*every* State *in* this Union" agreeably to the express words of the Constitution itself, which admit of no discrimination or exception.

The instrument says "to *every* State"—not to a particular State thus or thus described. It says "to every State *in* this Union," not to States *out* of this Union, as a portion of Mr. Boutwell's argument seems to suppose. It applies explicitly to States actually existing, not, as Mr. Boutwell seems to infer, to defunct States—States that have been but are not; "States" that "have by the will of the people thereof, as political organizations ceased to exist." Its benefits are not the exclusive monopoly of seceded States. The loyal law-abiding and peaceable States are equally entitled to the same constitutional protection.

It applies to "*every* State," not, (as some Republican Senators and Editors have been in the habit of quoting it) to "every *new* State."

It was provided, *not* exclusively nor primarily for States, or for embryo States proposing to *come into* the Union, but specifically to States already "*in* this Union."

Hence, the concession of Mr. Boutwell, that Kentucky being already in the Union, the character of its Constitution cannot be scrutinized by Congress, because the time had gone by, for the examination, is a concession not only without warrant from the Constitution, but is in harsh conflict with its provisions. According to this concession, a State which once in the Union has a right forever to remain in the Union, however anti-republican its Constitution may be, even if it should establish a hereditary monarchy, and abolish the right of voting, altogether. Many, if not most of the slave States have adopted new Constitutions, or have altered their old ones, in the interests of slavery, since the Federal Constitution was formed. To say that Congress may not—and is not bound—to guarantee to those States a republican government, is to say that the clause of the Constitution under consideration is an abortion, of no practical value. That clause, on the very face of it, applied mainly to the States *then existing and in the Union*. And the grand object was to guarantee to "every" one of them, for all coming time "a Republican form of Government."

The "guaranty" does not exhaust itself in a day, and leave the people defenceless, forever afterwards. As well might it be said that the "*habeas corpus*," and the "due process of law" were only for the generation then on the stage, and did not descend to their children, and children's children! The guaranties of freedom are perpetual as well as universal. They are always in the present tense.

These criticisms, though important, do not detract from the value of Mr. Boutwell's speech. We gladly hail it as another index of the progress making, in Congress, toward a better understanding of the Constitution, and bolder utterances of the truth concerning it than have heretofore been witnessed. The foundation principle embodied in the paragraph first quoted, is sufficient to correct the errors that accompany it. Distinctions like the following are pertinent and timely.

"But I cannot discuss this subject at length. It is apparent from an examination of the Constitution that the States are supreme in certain things, the General Government supreme in certain other things, and finally that there are two tests in the Constitution which establish the supremacy and sovereignty of the nation over the States. One of these tests is in that provision of the Constitution by which the General Government guarantees to every State a republican form of government. There is no corresponding guaranty by the States to the Union. The States have not undertaken to guaranty to the General Government a republican form of government, showing that the national Government is supreme, and assumed to be able to maintain its own institutions and authority. There is also another provision in the Constitution, requiring every officer of each State to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States; and the Constitution of the United States is made the supreme law of the land, anything in any State constitution or any law to the contrary notwithstanding. In these two particulars, as in many others, the Constitution of the United States is supreme. The States are sovereign in their spheres, but they are not supreme; and the power which the General Government has, is defined in the Constitution itself."

A STANDARD BEARER FALLEN.

[From Our London Correspondent.]

A standard-bearer in America is dead. He carried before him the memory of a brother slaughtered by a mob of slave-drivers; and now he has got the order to join.

We are God's vessels, all; and when He has done with us, He breaks us, as a philosopher freezing quicksilver does the bulb of a thermometer. Nevertheless, that is not the end.

Though noblemen and gentlemen in England do not break out to idolize his name, or show the world the natural face of their hero, as in a glass, a deep and silent feeling of regret will run through the popular ranks, well worth the gaudiest ovation that could be got up for the ablest champion of hereditary bondage, or the most brilliant defender of human wrongs.

The consequences of a loss of this kind, to freedom's cause, are always, by heaven's mercy, palliated by the new energies brought into the field. Being dead, he yet speaketh. A struggle is close at hand, when the memory of the brothers twain, will be a spur to thousands.

Four years of penal servitude to a nation, for an error in judgment, was severe. But what will there be, if the error is repeated; and, what is worse, will it not be deserved? Before the earth, in its course, has got our pole once more turned from the sun, will come the trial of whether knowledge has been gained from suffering, or men will draw a long bill at compound interest on inevitable retribution. We are all on probation here; and those who will not learn soon, must learn late.

Everything is in the hands of our friends, if they are blest with union. It is the Wisdom that "reacheth from one end to another, mightily." Without it they are doomed to be mocked by their enemies and ours, till nobody is left to be mocked. A blank Restoration of King Slavery, with no Dutchman to the rescue, is what it must come to, in the end. A great statesman said, there was no evil like a Restoration. Try, if you insist on it.

Popular elections have certainly the advantage of sometimes bringing able men to the fore. But able men must not throw away their chance, by quarreling. Sad will be the reputation with posterity of those who should do it in the present instance. If antiquity has any example of men of mark combining to forego all personal interests and think of nothing but the common cause, the crisis was weak, the stake of small amount, compared with what now hangs over the destinies of the human race. Of what importance was it, whether one breed of fierce soldiers or another, lorded it over the inhabited world and butchered their prisoners in the amphitheatre,—by the side of the present problem, whether the slave-drivers and the spitters of New Orleans are to crush out free institutions in America, and by natural connexion wherever else they may be exposed to harm?

All things are in the hands of a Ruling Power. But when it means help to nations, it puts a zeal into the hearts of multitudes, like the attraction on the several particles that form a tide. The simile is tempting; if there is a greater and a lesser light, they must agree upon which is which, and pull together to make a spring and not a neap.

T. Perronet Thompson.

London, 30 April, 1864.

FROM TENNESSEE.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

Fort Pickering, Memphis, Tenn. 6th of May, 1864.

Editor of "Principia."

Perhaps we need reverses such as we have had with Banks and Steele, in Louisiana, and Arkansas, to awaken the public mind to the danger of allowing private interests to supercede those which bind the fortunes of our country. We have too good reason for believing that many who occupy the highest official positions for the Government would, to-day, be willing to see our land divided, if they could but secure a fortune, and be permitted to retire to some foreign country, where they might revel with their ill-gotten gains, the remainder of their unprofitable lives. But with all the discouraging features of this war, may we not, from a high stand point of religious faith, discern the coming day. We can observe almost constant increase of public sentiment in favor of the great cause of human freedom. It is to be hoped that our chief Executive, and councilmen of the nation, may keep up with the march of the people. If it were possible for them to act in the fear of a Higher power than any Government may confer on earth, then we might witness the novelty of our leaders "taking the front." Reformation, as well as charity, should begin at the head waters of our Government, as well as in every heart and home in the loyal States. Then should we pray that our enemies may be turned from their mad course. O, that an Angel, or some other mighty power, might appear to the thousands of deluded and ignorant men in the secession ranks; that they might see the ruin which they are bringing upon themselves and their "Fatherland," by following the phantom of "Independence," which their wily leaders hold out, to lure them on to destruction!

How terrible must be the guilt of those leaders; how long before their race of crime shall be run, and the lightnings of Divine wrath fall upon their guilty heads!—how long!

The situation of our military affairs may be briefly summed up in the following paragraph from yesterday's *Memphis Bulletin*:

"The disaster at Paducah, Fort Pillow, Suffolk, and Red River; the retreat of Steele from Camden, and now the evacuation of Little Washington in North Carolina; and the astounding statement (if true), that Texas is to be abandoned, give cause enough for unpleasant feelings. There is one consideration that should not be lost sight of in these reverses. The policy of the war has been changed, so that concentration has been substituted for dispersion. This necessarily left a number of places without adequate defence, and the enemy was sure to indulge in a dash into some of them. On the Red River it is most confidently stated, that cotton has exercised a *baleful* influence. The removal of Gen. Hurlburt from command (here), is said to be connected with the Fort Pillow affair." [Editor Bulletin].

During the last week, a considerable force of cavalry, under command of Gen. Sturgis, left this post in pursuit of Forrest. Numerous conflicting reports of success or defeat, are continually in circulation, so that I see no better way than to wait patiently till all have told their story, and compare each with the "official report," and with each other to prove the whole—"a canard." (?)

Excepting numerous cases of the small-pox, the general health of the garrison and post, is good.

"Smiling May" has decked herself in bright colors. The timber bottoms of Arkansas over the waters of the "majestic Mississippi," seems to be clothed in holiday dress. The "noble" forest trees, nod a welcome to the breeze—and no doubt their treacherous shade, like almost all earthly shadows, conceal some lurking enemies of Freedom and good laws.

The appearance of the Fort, at this season of the year, is comparatively pleasing. The bluff, facing towards the river, is lined with wild shrubbery, with black and honey locust trees, interspersed.

We have had plenty of rain, and though spring was cold and backward, the early May comes in delightfully. The gardens and nurseries in and about Memphis, are bursting with luxuriance of flowers, shrubs, vegetables, and trees. Everything in nature moves on, happily, as though thousands were not pining and dying, so far from all the tender sympathies of home and friends. Highly as I am favored with the enjoyment of health and comparative comfort, still, within my gilded cage, I pine for my Northern home! The sunny South has no charms to fire my affections, and indeed, I feel as though this Southern soil was never to be cleansed from the curse of slavery. The sweat of unpaid labor has drenched this land—aye, blood and tears have enriched its soil—with a curse! Though the system has become a dead letter, the spirit lingers in almost every Southern breast. May God forbid that such a loathsome institution shall ever be revived in any form, or in the least degree.

But it does seem as though the mass of the people were waking up, to speak and act for the true interests of our country.

Does it not seem strange to hear men, who but two years ago, opposed the Emancipation Proclamation, first instituted by General John C. Fremont, now taking the strongest and most Radical grounds in favor of arming the negroes, and even go so far, in fact, as to argue the injustice of holding men in bondage.

But I account for the change, in this way. Honest men embraced an error, and now they see it. Dishonest men, who always acted from mercenary motives, do so now—while so far as my experience goes, I never saw a truly Christian man (as I thought), who would argue for, or excuse the abominable institution. Still, I think there are few men who stand guiltless in bringing this judgment upon the nation. I candidly acknowledge that I have not done my whole duty, since I was old enough to exert an influence. But now, so help me God, my voice shall ever be, for principles, rather than from private interests, against every principle of injustice and oppression.

The gift of Eloquence is not given me, but in my humble way, let my record be for the Right. My faith reflects the motto, "truth shall triumph," and such a cause is worthy the efforts of worthier laborers than is your Correspondent,

Edward F. Gillett.

FROM THE HOME OF MR. LINCOLN.

The following is from an old neighbor and friend of President Lincoln, who voted for him, and expected much of him.

Springfield, Illinois, May 4th, 1864.

Editors Principia:—What astonishing blindness in our rulers and people!

Is it not confirming the word, "He that loveth his brother abideth in the light; but he that hateth his brother is in darkness and knoweth not whither he goeth, because the darkness hath blinded his eyes."

Who voted to rob the colored soldier of $3 of his monthly wages?

Who voted to rob him of $300, the bounty given to the white soldier?

Who voted to tax him and withhold the right of suffrage?

Who used the colored soldiers at Charleston as *cotton bales*?

Who put a "spell on the Army of the Potomac" three long years, by keeping Achans in the camp, and in command?

When God said "do justly," who said it applied only to white folks?" When He said, "Let the oppressed go free," who said, "we will do it only when compelled by military necessity?"

Reader, is there no evidence of blindness in all this—no bitter cruel prejudice—no setting at nought the word of God, no joining issue with the Almighty?

Who, and where are the watchmen, in America? How few there are that are not stained, or covered with blood!

Where is the salt? where the light? Were it not for Mr. Chase and a few others, I should expect to hear that Washington was in flames. Every drop of innocent blood, and every act of robbery and injustice has yet to be avenged.

This prospered nation has yet to learn its lesson of righteousness; has yet to learn that injustice to the colored man is just as atrocious as if done to the white; has yet to be brought down and humbled; has yet to defend the black man, do him justice, vindicate his character, and plead his cause.

The nation is bleeding—it ought to bleed, it will bleed, it is just it should bleed, while we have more respect for the inhuman monster, a slaveholder, than the Great God, our Maker. "God is no respecter of person."

Rob the negro, then hold a *fast* to propitiate the favor of Heaven! an abomination equalled only by compensating a robber, recognizing property in man, and the whole nation turning slave-catchers in 1852, by that infamous barbarous Fugitive Slave Law.

That formidable, dreaded, shining star, Charles Sumner, whose clear head, penetrating mind, and human heart eclipses the Senate, has gathered immortal honors by repudiating compensation to robbers, and ignoring the impious claim to property in man:

Also by maintaining the integrity of the fathers, and that the Constitution was made to "establish justice," and freedom, and that "nothing against slavery can be unconstitutional." The Lord spare him, to rebuke this wicked, wicked nation. His name will be revered and shine, while sympathisers with slavery shall not.

Now, why this national blindness, these terrible slaughters, these heavy penalties, these tardy steps of my old, neighbor Mr. Lincoln? Is it not of the Lord? How otherwise can we account for it? Mr. Lincoln in his late letter to Mr. Hodges acknowledges that events have controlled him, and he could not control events. In other words, that God would not suffer him peaceably to keep chains on his harmless, friendless poor. Thank God for that. Sympathy with slavery is sympathy with hell.

Gen. Grant is in danger. Washington City is in danger. America is in danger. The whole land, churches and all are in danger for perverting the Constitution, for slandering the sleeping dead. The Constitution is for freedom, and "to establish justice." God is for justice. "It is a fearful thing to contend against the living God."

These judgments are of the Lord, dear brethren; I am persuaded, these are your sentiments also. If so, a change of position like Balak (see Numbers 22d and 23d chapters), a change of Commanders Fremont for Lincoln, will not alter the result.* Lincoln like Balaam is in the hands of God. I hope the dumb ass will not have to rebuke him. This is of the Lord, to punish the nation. Dear Brethren: You, like the prophets of old, thank God, have a part in the drama. You have stood in your lot and "warned the people." Posterity will rise up and call you blessed.

Sincerely and truly, your Western friend,

Eratus Wright.

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* We admit that no change of rulers, unless made in obedience to God's commands, and in humble dependence upon him, can avail any thing. But God commands us to choose wise and good men, to rule over us, who will judge the people with just judgment. While we neglect this duty, our prayers to God, and our rebukes of our rulers will not discharge our responsibilities, nor save, nor excuse us.

The questions of E. W., near the beginning of his letter, "Who voted for" this, that, and the other atrocity, committed by our rulers, will come home, with double force upon those who, with a full knowledge of those atrocities, and a keen sense of their wickedness, shall permit themselves to vote for the re-election of the perpetrators of them.

Eds.

THE PRESS.

A Mortifying Record.

The *American Baptist*, after commending the President's frankness, in his letter to A. G. Hodges, and the Kentuckians, says:

"What is the real gist of the President's statement? It is, that for more than two years of a dreadful and desolating conflict, he failed to comprehend that our situation was one of war! He raised a million of soldiers, saddled the country with a debt of thousands of millions and yet refused to deal the rebellion the heaviest blow, he was capable of dealing. Why, the merest tyro in history knows, that when nations draw the sword, all measures of moderation and compromise are discarded, and the business of the respective parties is to strike the hardest blows possible. This is the very nature of war. Its object is to kill; and not until the foe is disarmed and utterly helpless does it cease to use the most effective weapons within its reach. But the President, with a simplicity that would be amusing, if it were not for the awful calamity it has brought upon the nation, limits his war-weapons to those of '*indispensable necessity!*' Who ever before heard of such a phrase, in such a connection? If Jeff. Davis himself had planned the framing of our military code in such a way as to secure the defeat of our arms he could not have done it better. '*Indispensable necessity!*' Who can tell what instruments are 'indispensably necessary,' until, by fatal experiment, it is found that without them our cause and our country are forever lost! The President would not use emancipation until he found that it was the absolutely indispensable means, without which success was impossible! He knew at the beginning as well as afterwards, that it was the strongest weapon; but he did not know that it was indispensable. He thought that we might, possibly, put down the rebellion without it. Rather than try it, he deliberately undertook the grand experiment of sacrificing hundreds of thousands and crushing us with a mountain of debt in order to save the Union with slavery; and at last, when the experiment had gone on long enough, he became convinced that the nation would die under it, and so made up his mind to adopt the dernier remedy, and strike as hard as he could. Was there ever such an experiment undertaken before? Was there ever a nation's life so wantonly hazarded? Is there not a fearful responsibility resting upon his shoulders for thus trifling with the lives of his countrymen, with the wealth, the resources, and the very existence of the Republic over which he was called to preside? We can conceive of nothing more dreadful than this reckless jeopardizing of the best interests of one's country to a mere conceit, a notion, and one so utterly groundless that it seems almost ridiculous to attempt a refutation of it. President Lincoln would be quick enough to see the absurdity of such a theory, if one of his officers should give it as an excuse for not dealing upon the enemy the heaviest blows in his power. Suppose Gen. Grant should neglect to use artillery, because he did not know that it was 'indispensably necessary,' and therefore close in the first place to try the experiment of capturing Lee and Richmond with musketry; promising however, that if he found himself defeated he would then resort to artillery! Or let one of Gen. Grant's officers report to him that on being intrusted with an important expedition, he had abstained from using such effective instrumentalities as powder and ball, until he had ascertained whether he could not succeed without them! Such an officer would be held responsible for all the disasters that might occur. And shall not the people hold President Lincoln to the same responsibility he would exact from his subordinates?

Bad Policy of Trusting Rebels—Amnesty Proclamation.

The following is from the *Northern Christian Advocate*, a Methodist paper:

The President's liberal offer of pardon to rebels, made in his Proclamation of Amnesty, is giving rebels an advantage which they are quite ready to use. It is too much to presume that a traitor will not violate his oath. Many of them will accept of the amnesty and take the oath, that they may the more effectually carry out their fiendish purposes, and promote the interests of the rebellion. Of these men, Parson Brownlow, in his *Knoxville Whig*, *says*:

"At least one-half of the rebels who come in and avail themselves of the benefits of the amnesty oath of the President, and who have been active rebels, are insincere, and are acting in the capacity of spies and informers. Many of them are wholly unprincipled, thoroughly imbued with the spirit of secesh, and now occupy positions that will enable them to do more mischief than they could if in the rebel army and beyond our lines. They are here for no good purpose. Instance the case of Osborne's mounted assassins, who are murdering young and old, and robbing houses in Blount, Sevier, and Cooke counties. Half of these villains, if not a greater proportion, are known to have come in here and taken the oath. Our authorities are altogether too lenient and too confiding with a set of perjured traitors and professional thieves. This town is full of them, and they are regularly corresponding with the enemy and posting them up. Some of them are selling goods here, either as principals or as clerks, and carousing day and night with the enemies of the Government. Their operations will cease when they sell out their present stock. We mean, in other words, that such men will get no more permits."

From a Connecticut Paper.

Letter to Senator Foster

Hon. L. F. Foster:—My Dear Sir: I have recently read with unfeigned sorrow a very short sketch of your late speech, in Congress, in which you advocate the retention of the barbarous and heathenish Fugitive Slave law of 1793. Be it so—that Washington signed it—I would rather, like one of old, with averted eye, walk backward, throwing over it the mantle of oblivion. Were I at this late day to indorse the act, I should fear that the curse of Canaan would rest upon me and mine. You claim to be a far better abolitionist than Hon. Charles Sumner, and one of much longer standing. I very much regret to say that you are *not* an exception to a rule I years ago adopted, that I very much distrusted the genuineness of the principles of those who found it necessary themselves to make proclamations of them. I have not yet learned that Mr. Sumner has found it necessary to do so. I beg, my dear Sir, that you will pardon my plainness of speech. Motives as strong as love of my bleeding country can dictate, urge me to the duty. Your position and talents qualify you to exercise a tremendous influence towards the removal of the scourge of civil war now resting upon us. I entreat of you never, hereafter, either in Congress or elsewhere, to advocate the doctrine that the Constitution of our country either sanctions American slavery or requires the return of the panting fugitive back to its Gehenna of horrors. An auditor of H. W. Beecher in Liverpool, after hearing his pro-slavery exposition of the Constitution exclaimed, "such a Constitution and the country that would enforce it ought to go to destruction together." I will not stop to argue the question, but will say, that the Roman Catholic construction of the Bible, during the long centuries constituting the "dark ages," and the pro-slavery construction of the Constitution, both alike fail to prove either that the one sanctions the Roman Catholic religion or the other chattel slavery. Be assured Sir, that God has a controversy with this nation, and He will never suffer us to enjoy a moment's permanent peace, until the last fetter shall have been stricken from the last bondman in the land. That consummation will be realized. Its coming, either with or without your co-operation, will effect no one materially, except yourself and yours. May I hope yet to see you and Charles Sumner together, marching shoulder to shoulder, leading the hosts of freedom to victory, to liberty and to permanent peace. Yours

Isaac T. Hutchins.

Prospects of Fremont.

Thousands, who would be glad to see Fremont President, would not vote for him, if they thought voting for him might lead to the election of a copperhead candidate. But if the choice lay between Fremont and Lincoln, Fremont, we think, would be elected. Fremont *is a platform himself*. Everybody knows he would press the war with vigor, and would not dally with traitors. The Pathfinder would find a path out of this war over the grave of this rebellion, and over the necks of traitors, and when he had conquered the rebellion there would not be a vestige of slavery left, and both rebellion and slavery would be impossible hereafter. But few feel the same confidence in regard to Lincoln. For he has done all he could to save slavery, while trying to put down the rebellion, and not till he found it impossible to save the Union with slavery, did he consent to let slavery go by the board. And his opposition to the confiscation of the real estate of the rebels, his colonization scheme, and his amnesty to the worst traitors lead many to fear that he would be ready to compromise, and save the roots of slavery, whenever the rebels should propose a peace. No one doubts that he would be true to his convictions, but these, it is feared by many, are not up to the demands of the times. Should Fremont run on his platform, and the War Democrats sustain him, and Lincoln be run on the narrow gauge of his past policy, we think Fremont's election would be certain. For at least a half a million of Republican electors, who would vote for Lincoln as against any copperhead candidate, would vote for Fremont in preference to Lincoln. Despite all the misrepresentations of politicians, the people *believe* in Fremont. They trust him, and well they may; for he has been true to them and to Freedom, and has never betrayed nor dishonored his trusts.

Milwaukee Daily Life.

Fremont and Banks.

We have received, and print for the entertainment of our readers, the following communication from a writer who never fails to interest, whatever may be his subject, but with whom we more frequently agree, on insurance matters than on political questions:

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER:

I seldom find myself so thoroughly agreeing with one of your editorial opinions as I did when I read in your leading article this morning:

"General Fremont, after a military career about which, we fear, there can be little debate, is also in retirement." You exactly express my own apprehensions. I am afraid that military career is not a debateable subject, for while the military subordinates of Fremont are enthusiastic in praise of his military genius and exploits, and challenge military criticism, nothing of the sort is forthcoming. The friends of McClellan and Banks have no complaint of this sort to make. Therefore I am afraid he was "relieved" for fighting too well. Such being the case, is he not justified for not volunteering to fight under an officer of inferior rank, who was intended to fight *not* so well?

After the retirement of Fremont, I was present at a conversation with the President, when he was urged to place Fremont in active service, either in the remote South, with a view to making the most of colored troops, or to replace Stanley, the reactive Military Governor of North Carolina. The President expressed the highest respect for the character, talents and patriotism of Gen. Fremont, gave not the slightest hint that he looked upon his military career as a failure, (though it had just been lauded before him,) and stated as the sole reason for not giving him a command suited to the rank of his commission, that he was a "bespattered reformer." The latter were the exact words he used. Everybody knows what they meant, and where the mud came from, that made the reformer so unacceptable to Mrs. Grundy of the Border States. Is it not nearly time for the same reason that sent Fremont out of the service to send him in again?

Gen. Canby may be a better soldier than Gen. Banks. But if his politics are no better—and who knows whether they are?—he can do us little substantial good in that latitude. Banks was *sent there to reverse the politics of Butler; to amnesty the disloyal* and, if I may be allowed to coin a word, to damnesty the loyal. He did it, as gracefully, thoroughly and effectually as possible. In fact we now see the effect. The loss of the cordial cooperation of a certain class, which Butler had secured, and on which Gen. Jackson was obliged to rely to save New Orleans in 1814, would have made his campaign a failure, even if he had not lost a battle by putting his baggage in front. Butler is too well engaged to be sent back to the theatre of his first splendid success. But why was not Fremont sent?

ELIZUR WRIGHT.

13 Avery Street, May 10th, 1864.

How Europeans get puzzled.

The papers tell us that,

"Mr. Gaillardet, the able and entertaining Paris correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, of New York, relates, in his letter of January 16, an interesting conversation, that had taken place a few days previously, between Mr. Slidell, the rebel envoy, and Mr. Emile de Girardin, who has lately resumed the editorial management of the Paris *Presse*. The conversation was reported to Mr. Gaillardet by Mr. de Girardin.

"It seems that Mr. de Girardin, being in favor of 'the largest liberty,' is both a secessionist and an abolitionist, and Mr. Slidell called on him to thank him for advocating secession and to enlighten him concerning the southern view of abolition. Mr. Slidell declared to him that the South is disposed to get rid of slavery, which is more injurious than useful to it, but that it intends to do so by its own authority, and after having considered the means of replacing black laborers by white laborers; for, when the slaves are set free, they must leave the South, which will not permit the contact and mixture of the two races. This general deportation of the negroes is, according to Mr. Slidell, the condition *sine qua non* of their emancipation, as it is also the only difficulty in the way of it."

We think it high time that the line of demarcation between the Federal administration and and the Envoys of the Rebel Confederacy were made sufficiently broad to prevent intelligent Europeans from confounding them.

A Pertinent Answer.—A Committee of the Lincoln State Convention of Pennsylvania of which Simon Cameron was one, has issued an address in which they say:

"Until the rebellion is put down, or at least until its armed force and vigor are broken, there should be no change in the Administration representing the Government. Obvious reasons impress us with the importance of this position."

To which the *New Era* responds:

"If the continued existence of the rebellion is a good reason for giving Mr. Lincoln a second term, it will be an equally good reason for giving him a third term, if four years hence the rebellion is still raging, as it certainly will be if the people are unwise enough to trust the repression of it any longer to the man who has so ignominiously failed in the work heretofore. Indeed, upon this theory of Mr. Cameron, Mr. Lincoln may secure for himself and friends an indefinite extension of power. He has only so to manage, or mismanage, as not to put the rebellion down, and the object is accomplished. Some complaisant Simon Cameron will be found, four years hence, or perhaps, even eight years hence, to say that, 'until the rebellion is put down, or at least until its armed force and vigor are broken, there should be no change in the Administration.' If that is true now, it will not be less true four and eight years hence.

It is pertinent to add in this connection, that it has been suspected for a long time, that the plan of the administration has been not to close the war until Mr. Lincoln's re-election was secured.

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The Principia.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. FREMONT.

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IMPORTANT CONVENTION.

TO THE RADICAL MEN OF THE NATION—A CALL!

Whereas, a Convention has been called, by certain parties, favorable to changing the present Administration, and for the purpose of "counselling concerning the approaching Presidential Election," to meet in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday the 31st of the present month; and whereas, we are glad to learn that such a Convention is to assemble, and having confidence that the objects of those issuing the call, are in unison with those of the radical men of the country,

Therefore, the undersigned, having been appointed by the "Central Fremont Club" of the city of New York, for that purpose, do hereby invite their radical fellow citizens in every state, county, and town, throughout the country, to meet them in the above named Convention, on the said Tuesday, the 31st of this month, in order, then and there, to recommend the nomination of John C. Fremont for the Presidency of the United States, and to assist in organizing for his election.

The imbecile and vacillating policy of the present Administration in the conduct of the war, being just weak enough to waste its men and means to provoke the enemy, but not strong enough to conquer the Rebellion—and its treachery to justice, freedom and genuine democratic principles in its plan of reconstruction, whereby the honor and dignity of the Nation have been sacrificed to conciliate the still existing and arrogant Slave Power, and to further the ends of an unscrupulous partisan ambition, call, in thunder tones, upon the lovers of justice and their country to come to the rescue of the imperilled Nationality and the cause of impartial and universal freedom, threatened with betrayal and overthrow.

The way to victory and salvation is plain. Justice must be enthroned in the seats of National Legislation, and guide the Executive will. The things demanded, and which we ask you to join us to render sure, are, *the immediate extinction of Slavery, throughout the whole United States, by Congressional action, the absolute equality of all men before the law without regard to race or color*, and such a plan of reconstruction as shall *conform entirely to the policy of freedom for all*, placing the political power *alone in the hands of the loyal and executing with rigor the law for the confiscating the property of the rebels.*

Come, then, in formidable numbers, and let us take counsel together, in this crisis of the nation's calamity, and, with one united effort, endeavor to redeem the country from Slavery and war, that it may be consecrated to FREEDOM and PEACE FOREVER MORE. Men of God! Men of humanity! Lovers of justice! Patriots and freemen! One and all, rally!!

Most respectfully, your fellow Citizens,

DAVID PLUMB,
EDWARD GILBERT,
FREDERICK KAPP, } *Committee.*
ERNEST KRACKOWIZER,
WILLIAM J. DEMAREST,

NEW YORK, May 6th, 1864.

P. S.—This Call will be published, daily, in the city papers of the widest circulation until the assembling of the Convention, with additional signatures, from day to day. We, therefore, earnestly solicit the friends of this movement, everywhere, to send their names immediately to David Plumb, No. 61 Nassau Street, that they may be appended to the Call. And we further request that the editors of Newspapers throughout the country, who approve of the movement, to insert this Call in the columns of their Journals, and keep it before the people till the meeting of the Convention, and address a copy of their paper containing the Call, as above.

THE UNDERSIGNED JOIN IN THE FOREGOING CALL.

GEO. B. CHEEVER, New York.
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F. O. IRISH, New York.
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ENOCH HOYT, Maine.

Letter from Mrs. Stanton.

To the Central Fremont Club:

May 14, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: To your call "to the radical men of the nation," taking it for granted you use "men" in its largest sense, I desire to append my name, and for the following reasons:

1. This is the only call ever issued for a Political Convention, demanding the right of suffrage for the black man—that safeguard of civil liberty, without which emancipation is a mockery.

2. When a body of men thus consecrate themselves to "freedom and peace," and declare their high resolve to found a republic on the eternal principles of justice, they have lifted politics into the sphere of morals and religion, and made it the duty of all true men and women to unite with them in building up the *New Nation.* Yours respectfully,

E. CADY STANTON.

COPPERHEADS AND CONSERVATIVES.

What is the Distinction, and what the relation between them? Which are most to be dreaded?

The term "copperhead" is applied to the known sympathizers with the rebels, who apologize for them, and violently oppose all efficient measures for putting down the rebellion, and removing its cause—slavery.

The term "conservative" or "conservatist" is applied to that class of the professedly loyal, who are opposed to all radical measures for removing slavery, or who seek some plausible excuses for not giving such measures their hearty support and co-operation.

Every copperhead claims to be conservative. Leading Conservatives are quoted with approbation by the Copperheads.

Copperheads in Congress oppose every efficient measure proposed for putting down the rebellion. Conservatives in Congress, by their proposed amendments, or by their votes in favor of amendments proposed by the Copperheads, succeed, very generally, in so emasculating and modifying the proposed loyal measures, as to render them of little or no practical value. Such, for instance, was the fate of the Confiscation and Emancipation bills, and others of that character.

Copperheads oppose the present Administration because it does *something* against the rebellion and against slavery. Conservatives by retaining office, prestage and influence under the Administration, labor to bring the Administration itself as nearly as possible into harmony with the copperheads. In this, they commonly succeed by working upon the fears of the Administration, magnifying the danger of being overpowered and out-voted by the copperheads, unless they are conciliated, or disarmed by concessions!

Copperheads become conservatives, and *vice versa*, interchangingly, as circumstances vary. Illustrations may be found in the New York *Herald*, Horatio Seymour, and Fernando and Ben. Wood. Hence,

Copperheads and Conservatives are with difficulty distinguished from each other, in the popular mind; the *N. Y. Journal of Commerce* and the *New York World*, being sometimes classified under the one name, and sometimes under the other. The *N. Y. Daily News*, the *N. Y Express*, and Mr. Vallandigham are commonly reckoned among the copperheads:—Weed, Seward, Blair, and Company among the conservatives.

Between the two classes, the line of intercommunication is most perfect, and the channels of influence upon the Administration unfailing.

Is a radical measure urged on the President? Who doubts that the question is submitted to Mr. Secretary Seward? Or that Mr. Seward decides in accordance with an understanding, or advices from Thurlow Weed of Albany? Or that Weed is influenced by his friend, Gov. Seymour? Or that Seymour is influenced by his friend Vallandigham? The communication of "T. W." in the *Albany Evening Journal*, lately copied into the *Principia*, reveals the proper answer to these questions.

Conservatives agree, substantially, with Copperheads in their expositions of the Constitution, the former conceding, either explicitly, or by implication, especially in practice, the main points most vehemently insisted upon by the latter.

The two classes agree in their strong dislike of Radical abolitionists, insomuch that, to a great extent, it is found easier for them to co-operate together, than for Conservatives to co-operate with Radical Abolitionists.

The two classes agree, for the most part, in their professions of loyalty and attachment to the Union; a very few only of the Copperheads being exceptions.

The two classes differ in this, that whereas the Copperheads oppose the Administration, and, for the most part, openly oppose the war, the Conservatives are to be found nominally and chiefly in the Administration ranks, affect to be its only trustworthy supporters, and claim, on apparently good grounds, to be the President's chosen confidents and favorites, moulding his principal measures, and carrying his policy into effect. In this the N. Y. *Herald* has, at times, so far, succeeded as to become recognized by members of the British Parliment and by the London *Times*, as being the principal organ of Mr. Lincoln's Administration. And such, at times, has been the coincidence between the measures of the Administration and the recommendations of the *Herald*, that our friends abroad have not found it an easy task to rebut the aspersion.

In the light of these delineations, which, we think, cannot but be admitted to be truthful, and candid, we put it to the sober good sense of all earnest friends of freedom and true loyalty to determine in their own minds which of the two classes is most to be dreaded and guarded against. Which has the country most to fear from, its open enemies or its pretended or timid and vaccillating friends?

Conservatists, by winning the confidence of the loyal, are able to secure, substantially, the same results that are sought by the copperheads who could not, of themselves, effect such results, because the people have no confidence in them, and are on the lookout for them.

Conservatists are to Copperheads what moderate genteel tipplers are to beastly drunkards. The former are lures and tempters to intemperance, while the latter are warning beacons against it. As there are no drunkards who have not been moderate drinkers, and trained to intemperance in that school, so there are no copperheads who have not learned their first lessons in the school of conservatism.

The term "conservative" was originally used in reference to the conservation or preservation of things of value, that ought to be preserved. It has of late been claimed and appropriated by the conservators of evil, including the class of pliable and unstable persons previously known in this country as *dough-faces*, an epithet bestowed by John Randolph, on those in Congress who had opposed the admission of Missouri with slavery, but who afterwards consented to it, through a compromise. The "conservatives" of to-day are the "*dough-faces*" of twenty years ago, assuming a new name, to get rid of the old.

As masked enemies, within a citadel, and occupying posts of command there, are more dangerous to the defenders of the citadel than open enemies, fighting under their own colors, outside of the walls possibly can be, so one smooth, plausible, double-faced conservative, in office, is more formidable to the hosts of freedom than whole battallions, regiments, and divisions of open enemies, shouting aloud for Jeff. Davis, and the rebellion.

Think of these things when you cast your votes, either in a nominating Convention, or at the ballot box.

Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania has issued a proclamation earnestly requesting the people of that State to form military organizations, in anticipation of a possible call by the President for militia.

Nathaniel Hawthorne, the well-known author, died last week at Plymouth, N. H. He was stopping at Plymouth in the course of a journey for the benefit of his health, and was in company with ex-President Franklin Pierce. He had been suffering with general debility for some time, but retired to bed on Wednesday night as well as usual. At 3 o'clock on the following morning, however, he was found dead in his by ex-President Pierce.

IMPURITY OF ELECTIONS TO BE CURED BY INJUSTICE.

A charter is proposed in Washington City, under the name of a bill to preserve the purity of elections, which is, in fact, as amended, a bill for the enslavement of the colored race. If we take the definition of slavery from our fathers of the Revolution, as being the denial of the right of representation, this bill is literally a bill for re-enslaving the colored race; for it restricts the right of voting; that is, the right of a representative republican government to whites.

This is done in the midst of the thunderbolts of God's judgments against us, on account of our injustice to the colored men. In the midst of a week of battles and carnage, because of our oppression and slavery, we are seen deliberately forging again and fastening on our victims the manacles of despotism! It is a wonder of divine forbearance that we and our Congress and our armies are spared, and not utterly destroyed by heaven's retributive justice. Let the Senate beware how they bring the wrath of God upon the country without remedy.

A bill for the purity of elections! It should be called a bill for rendering elections in Washington utterly and forever impure, and the setting the example and rule of such impurity to the nation, by excluding the colored race from the rights and privileges of a representative government, as claimed by the whites. The bill is black with oppression, cruelty, and impiety. Our government is becoming a place of whited sepulchres, by such legislation, and our country—we are making it fit only for the experiments and examples of divine vengeance.

It is surprising and painful to see respectable Senators submitting themselves to such injustice, on the ground that otherwise the whole bill would be lost. Better a thousand such bills were lost, than the reign of injustice and impurity gained. Better no bread at all, than that which is half strychnine, and will kill by eating, sooner than by starvation

Senators vote for an iniquity which makes the whole bill an insult to the Almighty, and a cruelty against the colored race. Suppose a bill got up for supplying the city of Washington with water, and an amendment proposed whereby a hogshead of strychnine shall be poured into the reservoir every week, in order to make the water suitable for manufacturing rot-gut whiskey. And suppose that Senators should vote for that amendment, because they feared that without it they could not pass the bill; because they were sure that the city would lose the bill, unless they accepted the poison. This would be a good illustration of the morality and expediency of the course pursued in regard to the rights of the colored race.

The bill contains a deadly poison by the amendment; the insertion of it ensures the wrath of God. The city had better lose ten thousand such bills, than accept the curse of the amendment. The city had better have no government at all, than be governed by such tyranny. Suppose it were the Irish, who are thus excluded from the benefits and rights of a republican form of government! What then? If such a bill passed, President Lincoln would instantly veto it, and ought. What will he do as it is? sworn to execute justice, without respect to persons, according to the Constitution!

AIMING TO BE IMPARTIAL.

In the statements by Augustus Wattles, in our last issue, concerning the President's rule in Kansas, our readers, we think, will have noticed a remarkable expression of President Lincoln, addressed to the Union delegation from Arkansas, who waited on him at the Executive Mansion in Washington, to ask of him that he would protect them from their enemies, the rebels.

"He told them they must make the best of it—"that this party represented it impossible to live "in safety with their Union neighbors without "arms—that he aimed to be impartial, that he was "the President of all the people, and not of a "party, &c.

"The result," continues Mr. Wattles, "is "that many of these Union men are shot by "their returned neighbors, all are put in "jeopardy, and many are leaving the State, as "they did before the Union arms were in the "ascendant."

Of course, this was the result, in Kansas as well as in Arkansas, as the scenes of the Lawrence Massacre have testified. What other result could there be?

The President "aimed to be impartial" forsooth!—Impartial between whom? Impartial between armed rebels and loyal citizens—impartial between slave mongers, border ruffians, and law-abiding free settlers!

Such was the impartiality of Pierce and Buchanan.

"*They must make the best of it!*" Precisely in keeping with the squatter sovereignity theory of Senator Douglas, except with this difference that, whereas Mr. Douglas insisted that *both* parties should have the privilege of self-defence with arms, Mr. Lincoln disarms the abolitionists, or Free State men, and hands over their arms to the slave holders, in imitation of Gov. Seymour, last July, when he withdrew the State arms from the loyal citizens banded together for self-defence, but allowed his particular "friends" to retain them.

Exactly at this point was the divergence of Mr. Douglas from Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Douglas complained that Mr. Buchanan did not allow the free settlers to defend themselves, while he protected their enemies:—just as Mr. Lincoln is now doing.

The testimony of the Missouri delegation accords with that of the delegation from Arkansas, and with the statements of Mr. Wattles concerning affairs in Kansas.

Where lies the root of this mischief? What is its philosophy and origin?

It all grows out of the absurdity that Liberty, Law, and Security, can be maintained along with Slavery, at one and the same time, in the same nation, that it is possible for a National Government to be impartial, between them, and that the Constitution contemplates and provides for such a partnership.

President Lincoln undoubtedly intended to be impartial between the opposites, and deluded himself into the belief that he was so. The same may be charitably presumed of Pierce and Buchanan. "*Impartiality*" was the motto of both of them—(as it was also of Mr. Douglas) at least in the beginning of their career. But no such impartiality is possible. The Administration, whether Democratic or Republican, is shut up to the necessity, ultimately, of waging war against either the one or the other of these opposites, which can never be commingled, combined, or harmonized.

Mr. Lincoln has failed, precisely where Mr. Pierce, and Mr. Buchanan failed, and for the same reason. His Amnesty Proclamation, with his rule in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Kansas, tells, unmistakably, on which side he has at length, after a long struggle, landed.

The defeat of Mr. Lincoln, at the polls, has become a national necessity; as truly so as was the defeat of Mr. Buchanan, and for the same cause.

The attempt at impartiality between Loyalty and Treason, results of necessity from the attempt at impartiality between Freedom and Slavery. Loyalty, in a Republic, lives only in the breasts of the friends of Freedom, while Treason can come only from the hatred of Freedom, and the love of Slavery. The attempt at impartiality, in either case, is alike, futile.

"*Impartiality!*" Here we have the key-note of the Weed-Seward-and Lincoln policy, so far as it has ever had any. "Impartiality" was proclaimed in the Inaugural, the Message, the Diplomatic circular, and the Congressional Resolutions. Impartiality has furnished our military strategy, and controlled our armies. Impartiality, it was, that forbore to raise the siege of Washington, by opening the Potomac. Impartiality quieted our army, all winter, before the wooden guns of Manassas, and then settled it down to dig ditches, in the swamps of Chickahominy. Impartiality, in the Amnesty Proclamations, opens the doors of the Senate, and the House of Representatives to traitors, returning to rule over us, as aforetime.

But enough. Those who desire the continued reign of such impartiality, may look for their Presidential Candidate to the Baltimore Convention, or to that at Chicago. Those who desire to have no more of it, should turn their eyes towards the Convention at Cleveland.

SENATOR FOSTER AND PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York *Independent* and of the *Anti-slavery Standard*, whose signature is sometimes "Avon," and sometimes "D. W. B.," excels most men in the art of apology and justification for the weakness and wickedness of those in power. Speaking of the infamous speech of Senator Foster of Connecticut, in behalf of the Fugitive Slave Law, this Correspondent seems to hold the opinion that Foster is even less pro-slavery than Pres. Lincoln, and therefore that he must not be accounted pro-slavery at all, his views and Lincoln's being the same. We take it, they are both "naturally anti-slavery," and therefore both favor the re-enactment of the Fugitive Slave Law, out of respect, as Senator Sherman originally averred, to Southern Rights.

"Lest it should be inferred," says the Correspondent of the *Standard* and *Independent*, "that Senator Foster is pro-slavery in his views, I would state that *he is in advance of President Lincoln upon the subject on which he spoke.* He is more candid in his opposition to slavery than Mr. Lincoln is, (honest old Abe,) and certainly those abolitionists who support Mr. Lincoln's claims for a renomination, should not criticise Mr. Foster with severity. Mr. Foster stands with Abraham Lincoln on this and other questions."

Abolitionists whose anti-slavery is of such a stamp that they can support Mr. Lincoln, will not be found critizing any friend of slavery with severity, any longer. Their integrity and power against slavery are gone, if they can support for President a man whose sentiments accord with those of Senator Foster.

MORE WHITEWASHING FOR MR. LINCOLN.

D. W. B., in the *Independent*, says concerning the strategem of the President, in keeping Frank Blair at the same time in the two offices of Representative in Congress, and General in the army, in violation of the Constitution—D. W. B. says, in the *Independent*.

that Mr. Blair "meant to have it in his power to be either General, or Member of Congress, and the correspondence between the President and himself looks a good deal as if Mr. Lincoln was of the same mind. The correspondence is regarded here as a most unfortunate thing for Mr. Lincoln. He was, doubtless, persuaded into it, through his good nature, by the Blairs."

Admirable, characteristic, and powerful claim, entitling him to re-election! The people will judge if it is desirable, at this time, to have a man for a President, whose good nature is so remarkable that it can persuade him into such an act, and a violation of the Constitution, in behalf of a creature like Frank Blair!

In the *Anti-slavery Standard*, the same D. W. B., under the signature of Avon, says of the same "Blair affair," "Mr. Lincoln has always had the reputation of being an honest man, yet who can look his transaction with General Blair, in the face, and regard it in any other light, than as a dishonorable arrangement between the two gentlemen? So firm is my conviction that Mr. Lincoln *is* honest to the core, that, in spite of appearances, I believe he intended no wrong to anybody, and no violation of the Constitution. But the transaction itself was dishonest and unconstitutional."

An honest man, performing an action dishonest, and unconstitutional, knowing it to be such! Mr. Lincoln's natural honesty must be of the same stamp with his natural anti-slavery. And these are the claims of Mr. Lincoln for re-election! Mr. Lincoln rewarded Frank Blair for his infamous attack on Secretary Chase, by appointing him to office, the very day of the delivery of his slanderous speech. This is honor and honesty!

WHAT CONSTITUTES A CLEAR CASE?

When Jeff. Davis issued orders to draw lots and hang Lieut. Sawyer and some other Union white prisoners, our Government immediately took the son of General Lee, whom we held among our captives, and ordered that if one of our men was hanged by Jeff. Davis, General Lee's son should instantly be hanged as an offset. That put a stop to the process, and Sawyer's life was safe.

And so would the lives of the massacred negroes have been safe, if our Government had simply ordered retaliation, man for man. If President Lincoln had issued his proclamation to that effect, there would have been an end of these outrages. The Government did not have to wait for a clear case, when the life of a white officers was at stake, did not have to carry the matter before a *grand jury*, or appoint an investigating committee, but acted at once.

Moreover, the Government has not waited for a clear case in the arrest of Arguelles, the Cuban, but seized and imprisoned him without investigation. And when enquired of, respecting this illegal proceedure, President Lincoln steps in and assumes the whole responsibility, as if that settled and ended the matter. But, O President Lincoln, to whom are you responsible? The people have got a clear case, if you have not; and they will act on it.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

The Edinburg Review for spring presents the following table of contents: "Diaries of a Lady of Quality;" "The History of Highways;" "The Basque Country;" "Human Sacrifices and Infanticide in India;" "Charles Victor de Bonstetten;" "British North America;" "Rifled Ordnance in England and France;" "Kirke's Charles the Bold;" and "Renan's Life of Jesus."

The Atlantic Monthly for June, opens with an article entitled "Talk about Guides;" by Maria S. Cummins, author of the "Lamplighter;" Part II. of "Life on the Sea Islands;" "A Fast Day at Foxden;" a review of the lately published "Life of Irving;" by Donald S. Mitchell; continuation of "The Rim;" "The Parallel Roads of Glen Roy;" by Prof. Agassiz; "Seven Weeks in the Great Yo Semite;" by Fitz Hugh Ludlow;" "House and Home Papers;" and "How to use a Victory;" Poetry is represented by Dr. Holmes. "Shakspeare's Hymn;" "The Neva," a Russian reminiscence in verse, by Bayard Taylor; "Under the Cliff," by Robert Browning; and a quaint Oriental legend—"The Kalif of Baldacca,"—by Longfellow.

Harper's Magazine for June presents the following table of Contents: "A Chapter on the Coolie Trade," illustrated; "Morte D'Arthur," a poem, illustrated; "The Heir of Raymond Hill;" "Wine Making in California;" "Three Lives;" "My Sword Song," a poem; Conclusion of "The Small House at Allington;" "Your Humble Servant;" "Three Trophies from the War;" "Our Mutual Friend," by Charles Dickens; "Only Twelve Left," a poem; "The Letter G;" "A Dead Bore," a poem; "Why I wrote it;" "Homœpathy;" "Towards Sunset;" "Northward," a poem; "The Poor Whites of the South;" concluding with the usual Monthly Record, Literary Notices, and Editor's Easy Chair, and Drawer.

Capture of Yazoo City.—The expedition under Gen. McAuther succeeded in capturing Yazoo City, with little opposition. An abundance of cotton was found in the vicinity.

THE NEWS.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, MAY 16.

SENATE.

Schenck and Blair.—The resolutions of Mr. Davis, that the arrangement made by the President and Secretary of War with Gens. Schenck and Blair, to receive from them temporarily their commissions of Major-General with discretion on their part at any time during this session of Congress to resume them, was in derogation of the Constitution of the United States, and not within the power of the President and the Secretary of War, or either of them, to make, with the amendment as the substitute of Mr. Wilson, were, on motion of Mr. Morrill, after a short debate, referred to the Judiciary Committee by Yeas 24, Nays 12.

The substitute of Mr. Wilson, after striking out all after the whereas in Mr. Davis's preamble, is as follows:

Whereas, Frank P. Blair, a Major-General of Volunteers, was nominated and appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and on the 1st day of January, 1864, tendered his resignation of said office of Major-General, which resignation was accepted by order of the President on January 12, 1864; and

Whereas, The said Frank P. Blair afterwards, on the 12th day of January, 1864, appeared and was qualified as a member of the House, and entered upon the duties thereof; and

Whereas, The Constitution expressly declares that no person holding office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the said Frank P. Blair, by the tender and acceptance of his resignation, and by appearing and qualifying and becoming a member of the House, ceased to be a Major-General in the Volunteer service of the United States, and is not entitled to the ranks and emoluments of that office.

Equalizing Pay of Soldiers.—Mr. Wilson called up the Senate bill to equalize the pay of soldiers in the United States army, with the amendments of the House thereto, together with the report of the Senate Military Committee thereon. The following were adopted: To strike out the first section of the amendment of the House, and insert as follows: "That on and after the first day of May, 1864, and during the continuance of the present Rebellion, the pay per month of non-commissioned officers and privates in the Regular Army and Volunteer and drafted forces in the service of the United States shall be as follows, viz: Sergeant-Major, $26; Quartermaster Sergeants of Cavalry and Artillery, $23; and of infantry $20; first sergeant of cavalry, artillery and infantry $24; sergeants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, $20; sergeants of ordinance, sappers and miners, and pontoniers, $34; corporals of ordinance, sappers and miners, and pontoniers, $20; privates, first class of the same corps, $18, and of the second class, $16; corporals of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, $18; chief buglers of cavalry $23; buglers, $16; farriers and blacksmiths of cavalry, and artificers of artillery, $18; privates of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, $16; principal musicians of artillery and infantry, $22; musicians of artillery and infantry, and musicians of sappers and miners, and pontoniers, $16; hospital stewards of the first class, $33; hospital stewards of the second class, $25; hospital stewards of the third class, $23.

After the second section of the amendment of the House insert the following:

Sec 3. *And be it further enacted*, &c., That hereafter rations shall not be issued to soldiers sick in hospital, but commutation of rations shall be allowed and paid into the hospital fund at the rate now established by law for each soldier reported by the surgeon in charge as sick in the hospital, and, therefore, the receipt of the surgeon in charge shall be a sufficient voucher for the paymaster or other disbursing officers who may be charged with the payment of such commutation; *Provided*, That the hospital fund shall be devoted solely to the diet and maintenance of the sick and wounded soldiers in such hospitals, and *Provided further*, That the Surgeon-General shall, with the approval of the Secretary of War, establish regulations for the accountability of medical officers who shall appropriate to his own use or misapply any portion of a hospital fund, or who shall make any false report of the number of soldiers sick in hospital, shall, on conviction, be punished as a court-martial or military commission may direct.

HOUSE.

"Peace" with Slavery.—Mr. Dawson (Dem. Pa.) offered a resolution to the effect that, as has been declared by Congress in 1861, the war was not conducted for purposes of subjugation or conquest, but to restore the supremacy of the Constitution and the Union, therefore it was highly proper that in the hour of triumph and exultation of victory we should tender the olive branch of peace as an exchange for the sword, and that the President be required to make a proclamation of amnesty to any State which should lay down in arms and withdraw from the Rebellion, with a guarantee that such States should be left to reorganize and determine its own institutions, without dictation or interference from the Goverment of the United States.

Mr. Amos Myers (Un., Pa.) moved to lay the resolution on the table, on which the Yeas were 76 and Nays 53.

Contrabands. — Mr. Grinnell (Un., Iowa,) offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to inform the House by what authority Brig.-Gen. J. M. Hubbell, military commandant of the City of Natches, issued an order which forbids contrabands remaining in the City of Natches unless employed by some responsible white person, and forbidding any contrabands from hiring, or occupying any house in that city, under which regulation hundreds of the wives and children of the soldiers in the field had been turned out of their homes, which was agreed to.

Presidential Electors.—Mr. Cox (Dem., Ohio) offered the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be directed to take into consideration the propriety of reporting a bill, providing for the decision of any questions which may arise as to the regularity or authenticity of the returns of the Electoral votes for President and Vice-President of the United States; the right of the persons who cast the votes; the manner in which they ought to be counted, and that such law provide for the jurisdiction as well as the course of proceeding, in a case of real controversies.

TUESDAY, MAY 17.

SENATE.

A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to stipulate for the release from attachment or other process, property claimed by the United States, was reported with amendments. The Chair submitted the report of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California. Mr. Conness called up the resolution, authorizing a grant to the State of California of the lands embracing the Mariposa or Big Tree Grove. He explained that the trees of this grove were a wonder of the world, being from thirty to forty feet in diameter, and estimated to be three thousand years old. The design was to preserve the grove as a place of great interest, and for the benefit of mankind. The bill to equalize the pay of soldiers in the U. S. Army came up as unfinished business. Mr. Powell moved to amend so as to provide that the soldiers should be paid an equivalent of the amount proposed in gold. Rejected—6 to 23. Mr. Powell moved a proviso that no colored soldiers should enjoy the benefits of the bill, which was rejected. The bill was then passed, and, as amended, it goes back to the House. Mr. Anthony called up the bill to expedite the public printing, and for other purposes. The amendment that it shall be the duty of the heads of departments to furnish the Superintendent of Public Printing with copies of their reports on or before the third Monday in November, was adopted. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House acted on the report of the Conference Committee on the disagreeing amendments to the Navy Appropriation bill. Mr. Dawes called up the resolutions of the Committee on Elections, declaring that Messrs. Segur and Chandler are not entitled to seats in this Congress from the Ist and IId Districts of Virginia. The two cases being similar, the House considered them together, and by a vote of 93 against 23 adopted the resolution that Mr. Joseph Segur is not entitled to the seat from the Ist District of Virginia. It also adopted the resolution that Mr. Lucius H. Chandler is not entitled to the seat from the IId District of Virginia. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18.

SENATE.

Families of Soldiers.—Mr. Wilson presented a joint resolution to encourage enlistments and promote enlistments in the army; referred, as follows:

Resolved, That for the purpose of encouraging enlistments and promoting the efficiency of the military and naval forces of the United States, it is hereby enacted that the wife and children, if any he have, of any person that has been or may be mustered into the military or naval service of the United States, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be forever free—any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding; and, in determining who is the wife and who are the children of the enlisted person herein mentioned, evidence that he and the woman claimed to be his wife have lived together associated as husband and wife, and so continued to live and associate at the time of the enlistment, or that a form of marriage, whether the same was or was not authorized or recognized by law, has been celebrated between them, and that the parties thereto lived together or associated as husband and wife, and so continued, to live and associate at the time of the enlistment, shall be deemed sufficient proof of a marriage valid for the purpose of this act, and the children of any such marriage born while the same continued, although it had ceased at the time of enlistment, shall be deemed and taken to be the children mentioned in this section.

Other Business.—Mr. Harlan introduced a bill granting lands to Michigan, to aid in the construction of certain railroads; passed. The House bill, granting lands to the State of Iowa for railroad purposes, was reported with amendments, and passed. The bill to expedite the public printing was taken up. An amendment was adopted, suspending the printing of the report of the offers received and contracts made for carrying the mails; the bill passed.

HOUSE.

Mr. Julian reported a bill providing for the issue of patents to bona fide holders of "floats" issued in pursuance of the act of Congress of 1862, relative to Spanish grants in Louisiana. Passed. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution heretofore reported from the Committee on Commerce, proposing such action as will insure more perfect reciprocity of trade between the United States and British North American Provinces. Mr. Elijah Ward addressed the House at length on the subject. Various amendments were made, but of no special importance, when the Committee rose, and the bill was reported to the House, but not finally acted upon. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MAY 19.

SENATE.

Montana Bill. "White" Citizenship.—Mr. Morrill, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of both Houses on the bill for erecting the Territorial Government of Montana, made a report which recommends that the Senate recede from its amendment striking out the words "every free white inhabitant," in regard to votes, and inserting "all citizens of the United States, and those who have declared their intention to become such." Mr. Morrill said the effect of the amendment would be to authorize the temporary organization of the Government of Montana by that class of persons who were authorized to organize the Territory of Idaho.

Mr. Sumner asked what class of persons they were.

Mr. Morrill answered—They were citizens of the United States, and such other white inhabitants as had declared their intention to become such. He understood it to mean white citizens. The difference between the two Houses was that the House allowed all free white males of 24 years to vote, and the Senate restricted that privilege to citizens of the United States. In order to secure the passage of the bill, the Committee of the two Houses agreed to this new proposition, and after the Territory was organized, the whole question of suffrage would rest with the Territorial authority.

Mr. Sumner said the whole question of suffrage before the Senate was whether we should adhere to that which was right or consent to that which was wrong. He hoped the Senate would adhere to its original position.

Mr. Morrill explained that this was a practical question, and where the two Houses find themselves at loggerheads; and when it becomes necessary for one party or the other to yield, the party invading should be the one. How else could legislation go on? The bill as it will stand, will invade no man's rights, colored or white.

Mr. Harlan would vote against the report of the Committee, simply because he did not believe there was a necessity for any new Territorial Government in that portion of Idaho, as the population was not enough to entitle them to it. He was willing that the subject should fail and go over to the next session.

Mr. Wade said that while he held, as a settled principle, that the black man, in a republican Government like ours, had the same infallible right to vote as a white man, he considered the original Senate amendment the mere shadow of a shade, and a miserable abstraction. He could not be deluded by the mere shadow of things. There were no negroes in this Territory, and there were never likely to be any. Whenever the question should be raised to affect any man's rights, white or colored, he should stand where he always had stood.

Mr. Hale differed from the Senator from Ohio, and quoted from the Ordinance of 1787 organizing the North Western Territory, to show that our forefathers had a wise foresight in providing not only for the present, but for the future of the New Territories, though these Territories were mere wildernesses at that time.

Mr. Howard said the whole north-west was a slave territory at the time of the passage of the ordinance of 1787, and there were hundreds of slaves held by French Canadians and others.

Mr. Hale replied that so far as regards the condition of the Territory it was a wilderness. Oregon, in 1848, when its Territorial Government was organized, was a wilderness, and we sat here, week after week, contending for what Senators would now call, an abstraction. The abstraction was in holding out against the demand of Southern Senators that the prohibition of Slavery should not extend beyond the line of 36° 30'. We sat until August, and refused their demand, and if Senators since that time had stood where we stood, we should have had no Compromise in 1850, and no Rebellion in 1861. The policy we were now establishing for the new Territory would be the policy for all ages to come. He did not care whether this bill failed or not. The only persons upon whom disaster would fall would be those who were disappointed in obtaining offices under the recent territorial organization of Idaho. They divided the Territory for office once, and if you allowed it another disappointed set would divide it again for the sake of the offices. In saying what he did he did not mean to express what course he should take on the bill before the Senate in reference to free suffrage in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Morrill reiterated that the bill would not disfranchise any man on account of his color, as there was not a colored man in the Territory. And yet the Senator from New Hampshire, while favoring this impracticable measure, appeared to dodge the question when it was practicable in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Hale said the Senator was mistaken. Mr. Morrill was the last man from whom he expected to hear such old Whig doctrine. In the discussion on the Wilmot Proviso, Mr. Webster took the ground that the written law of God had decreed that Slavery could not go into the Territories, and he did not wish to re-enact the law of God. He (Hale) thought at the time that that very reason made the measure practicable. Precisely the same issues are presented to the country as were then, and he should act upon them according to the light God gave him, as they respectively arose.

Mr. Nesmith hoped the Senate would not concur with the Senator from New Hampshire, and allow the bill to be lost. He had no particular interest in the subject so far as the negro was concerned, but he did take some interest in the white people there, whom he supposed now numbered sixty or seventy thousand, mostly engaged in mining pursuits. The object of the bill was to give a good Government to this people. It would also be to the advantage of the Government in enabling it more effectually to carry out its laws and especially to collect its revenue tax.

Mr. Sumner had no hesitation in saying that the principle involved in the Senate position was more important than the passage of the bill. It was proposed to exclude the African race from suffrage, and the argument made here in defense of it was but a reproduction of the old well-known Slavery arguments on the subject. He was opposed to the infringement of human rights, and more especially in the formation of a new community, for just as the twig was bent the tree inclined. It was his will that the tree should shelter all mankind.

The report of the Committee of Conference was then agreed to—Yeas, 26; Nays, 13—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlisle, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Foot, Foster, Harding, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Johnson, Lane (Ind.), Morrill, Nesmith, Powell, Ramsay, Saulsbury, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Grimes, Hale, Harris, Lane (Kansas), Morgan, Pomeroy, Sprague, Sumner, Wilson.

HOUSE.

The House passed the Senate bill amendatory of the act authorizing Nevada to form a State Government. The House took up the Indian Appropriation bill. All the amendments of the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union were concurred in, excepting one reducing the appropriation for the Sioux Indians of Minnesota from $150,000 to $50,000. The bill passed. Mr. Pike of Maine advocated and Mr. Arnold of Illinois opposed the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty Without taking the question, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 20.

SENATE.

Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution to authorize the President to call out men by draft for one year. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Collamer called up the bill to authorize the establishment of an Ocean Mail Steamship Service between the United States and Brazil, the question pending being on an amendment of Mr. Wilkinson to carry on the contract between the Government of Venezuela and certain citizens of New York for a semi-monthly line from that city to Laguayra and other Venezuela ports, touching at St. Thomas, the United States to pay $40,000 per annum for mails, &c. The amendment was rejected, and, after some discussion on the general merits of the bill, it was laid over. The Pacific Railroad bill came up as unfinished business, and the Senate proceeded to act on the amendment offered to perfect the bill in its various details. A message was received from the House that it has concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the Montana bill, which now only requires the signature of the President. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Washburne introduced Mr. E. C. Ingersoll as the successor of the late Owen Lovejoy. Mr. Ingersoll was qualified and took his seat. Mr. Webster, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the bill establishing a Territorial Government in Montana, made a report thereon, which, he said, struck out the Senate's amendment giving the right of suffrage to colored persons, and consigned it to every free white male citizen of the United States, and those who have declared their intention to become such. The report was concurred in by a vote of 102 against 26. The Senate had already agreed to the report. Mr. Cox asked leave to denounce the suppression of *The World* and *The Journal of Commerce*, but objections were made. The House then adjourned until Monday.

SATURDAY, MAY 21.

SENATE.

The credentials of Wm. Fishback, elected Senator from Arkansas on the 8th inst. to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Sebastian, were presented. A motion was made to refer them to the Judiciary Committee, but the consideration of the subject was postponed. The consideration of the bill relative to the office of the Commissioner of Buildings was also postponed. The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up and debated at length. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—not in Session.

THE WAR.

The Movement on Richmond. No decisive engagement has occurred. Everything thus far is in our favor. During the early part of last week, the army of the Potomac made no movement, but waited for the roads to become dry, and reinforcements to come up. Both armies rested and strengthened themselves. On Tuesday and Wednesday our men reconnoitred the position of the enemy, and some skirmishing occurred. On Thursday severe fighting took place, the enemy attempting to turn our right flank, and get possession of our provision train. They were effectually repulsed. The movement was made by Gen. Ewell's corps, and was repulsed by Birney's and Tyler's Divisions, together with a portion of Warren's troops. Secretary Stanton states that our loss was 600 wounded, and 150 killed and missing. The *Tribune* correspondent gives the following account of the affair:

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac.
Near Spottsylvania, C. H.
Thursday, May 19—9 P. M.

Another evidence of the desperate condition of the enemy's supplies was given this evening—a bold and determined dash with cavalry, infantry, and artillery upon our right flank an hour before sunset.

The turnpike road from Spottsylvania Court House to Fredericksburg has been infested with guerrillas for several days, anxiously observing the movement of our supply trains. This evening, an organized and resolute movement was made, which was completely foiled. During the day, through an opening cut through the woods, troops were seen passing way beyond our right flank. Evening developed their purpose.

Your correspondent passed along the road while the few first rattling picket shots indicated a cautious advance of the enemy. Our cavalry had been driven in under some excitement. They were dismounted and sent into the woods with their carbine, while a part remained to hold the horses. The teamsters lashed their mules along the road towards which the enemy were advancing, shouting to the animals like maniacs. Time was everything. Half a mile and the angle of the roads would put the enemy, who was now before them behind their backs.

The teams crowded onward, and the musketry began to rattle faster through the woods. The heavy artillery, armed as infantry, were presently put into position, and formed a line of battle, first in the roads, then in the woods toward the enemy, who soon engaged them. Our heavy artillery are raw troops, unused to field service, and should not have been employed alone at such a time, but they were most convenient and available in such an emergency.

Our loss in killed and wounded can hardly fall short of 1,000. The enemy came in and took possession of the road and the wagons, but their prizes were small, and their possession of them short. Our forces engaged were Tyler's new division of heavy artillery. Later Birney's division of the 2d Corps was seen moving down, and was immediately put into position.

We soon recovered the road and the wagons none of which had the enemy succeeded in carrying away or destroying. A few horses only of the train were killed. The enemy were driven reluctantly back, and at sunset the last gun had been fired, and the effort to turn our flank and capture our wagon train was over. The forces engaged proved to be those of Ewell's corps. A hundred of them were captured, who reported that the movement was made from the right of Spottsylvania Court-House, in the afternoon.

In the meantime the roads have dried up, 25,000 veteran troops have been sent to reinforce the army, and we have again commenced an important movement, the substance of which is thus reported by Secretary Stanton:

War Department, Washington. }
May 22, 1864—10 p. m. }

To Maj.-Gen. Dix: On Friday evening Gen. Grant commenced a movement for the purpose of compelling Lee to abandon his position at Spottsylvania (the details of which for obvious reasons should not be made public). It has thus far progressed successfully. Longstreet's corps started south at 1 o'clock Friday night, an hour and a half after Hancock moved. Ewell's corps followed Longstreet last night. The indications are that the Rebel army has fallen-back beyond the North Anna.

Hoke's brigade has joined Lee.

The movement of Gen. Grant has thus far been accomplished without any serious interruption. We now occupy Guiney's Station, Milford Station, and south of the Mattapony, on that line.

It is now stated that our losses in the recent battles, which have been estimated at 20,000, have been much exaggerated. The enemy, while endeavoring to persuade themselves that they have not suffered defeat, acknowledge a loss of 20,000 men, and 20 guns. It is believed that Gen. Lee has received reinforcements. His army, however, is said to be on quarter rations, and prisoners recently taken say that the rank and file are heartily sick of the war, and ready to make peace on any terms. Our army is in good spirits, and confident of success.

Gen. Butler has been obliged to fall back to his intrenchments near City Point. The rebel forces in that vicinity were stronger than had been supposed. Considerable fighting has occurred, but Gen. Butler is determined to hold his position at his line of intrenchments which defends the Bermuda Hundred peninsula. We give the official summary of his movements. Under date Tuesday May 17th, Secretary Stanton reports:

Dispatches from Gen. Butler, just received report the success of his expedition under Gen. Kautz, to cut the Danville road and destroy the iron bridge across the Appomattox.

On Monday morning the enemy in force under cover of a thick fog, made an attack upon Smith's line, and forced it back in some confusion, and with considerable loss.

But as soon as the fog lifted Gen. Smith reestablished his lines, and the enemy was driven back to his original lines.

At the same time the enemy made an attack from Petersburg on Gen. Butler's forces guarding the rear, but were handsomely respulsed.

The troops having been on incessant duty for five days, three of which were in a rain storm, Gen. Butler retired leisurely within his own lines.

We hold the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond.

Prisoners state that Bragg and Davis were present on the field.

Under date Saturday the 21st, Secretary Stanton says,

Dispatches from Gen. Butler, dated at 10 o'clock last night, report that he had "been fighting all day, the enemy endeavoring to close in our lines. We shall hold on. Have captured the Rebel General Walker of the Texas troops."

This is all the official intelligence which has appeared. Army correspondents give some further particulars, but their accounts do not entirely harmonize excepting in the main features as already recorded.

Other movements in Virginia.—Gen. Sigel's expedition west of the Blue Ridge, the object of which was to complete the isolation of Gen. Lee's army has proved unsuccessful. He met the enemy in strong force at Newmarket on the 15th, and after a severe fight was obliged to withdraw. Secretary Stanton thus reports the affair:

Dispatches from Gen. Sigel received this evening report that on Sunday he fought the forces on Echols and Imboden, under Breckinridge, at Newmarket.

The enemy's forces were superior in number, and he gradually withdrew from the battlefield and recrossed the Shenandoah, having lost five pieces of artillery, about 600 killed and wounded, and 50 prisoners, but bringing off all his train and all the wounded that could be transported from the battle-field.

He states that in consequence of the long line and the trains that had to be guarded, he could not bring more than six regiments into the fight beside the artillery and cavalry, and that the enemy had about 7,000 infantry, beside other arms; that his retrogade movement to Strasburg was effected in perfect order without any loss of material or men.

He gives no list of casualties, but Lieut.-Col. Lincoln, of the 34th Massachusetts, is reported to be wounded and captured.

Maj.-Gen. Hunter has been placed in command of the Department of West Virginia, including the Shenandoah Valley.

On the other hand the expedition of Gen. Crook, in the south-western part of the State, has proved a complete success. Gen. Crook has fought three battles near Newbern, Pulaski Co., defeating Morgan Jones, and Jenkins, with loss of 600 rebels killed and wounded, and 300 prisoners; has destroyed a portion of the track of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, together with an important bridge across the New River, and a large amount of supplies. The rebel Gen. Jenkins fell into our hands mortally wounded. He has since died.

Our Advance in Georgia.—The advance of Gen. Sherman in Georgia is thus far a succession of triumphs. Our account of last week left our victorious forces at Resaca, Monday the 16th. Here we captured 1,000 prisoners and 8 guns. Our troops immediately hastened on in pursuit of Johnston. We next hear of them on Thursday, at Kingston, still driving the enemy, with occasional sharp fighting. Gen. Sherman reported the weather fine, the roads good, and the country more open and less mountainous.

At latest accounts Gen. Sherman was resting and replenishing supplies. We held possession of Rome, Kingston, Cassville, and the line of the Etowah River. At Rome our forces found a good supply of provisions, and several fine iron works and machine shops. We had secured two good bridges and an excellent ford across the Etowah. It was believed that the rebels would make a stand at Atlanta, where a great battle will probably take place.

Louisiana and Arkansas.—The army of Gen. Banks is at Alexandria, and is reported in good condition, and with sufficient supplies. Efforts to clear the river so as to admit the downward passage of the gunboats, are reported successful.

Advices from Port Hudson to May 6, report that the Rebels had established a blockade at a bend in the Red River about 23 miles above Fort De Russy, and, in attempting to pass the point, we had in four days lost three transports and two of the light-mailed gunboats. The Rebel blockading force is said to number 10,000. Advices of May 7, state that the Rebels had been making considerable demonstrations in that vicinity, and a report was current that they were intrenched in considerable forces at and near Clinton. Brigadier-General Ullmann, who is in sole command of Port Hudson, has so completely strengthened the fortifications of that post as to defy any attack from ten times the number the Rebels now have in that region. On the 3d inst, Gen. Ullmann attacked and pursued some 2,000 Rebels over five miles, but the enemy declined his offer of battle and skedaddled. Guerrillas are very busy, cutting telegraph wires, etc., but many of them have been taken prisoners. Gen. Ullmann's force is in good health and fine spirits.

Advices from Little Rock to the 10th inst., report that Price was retreating in the direction of Camden. The rebels admit a loss of 2,000 in the fight with Steele on the Saline River—among the killed, are Generals Surrey and Randall. General Wall, of Texas, was severely wounded.

Florida.—*An Expedition up the St. John's River.*—Washington, May 22, 1864.—A communication has been received from the Pawnee, which says that an expedition was sent up the St. John's River, Florida, under command of Gen. Birney, and had been very successful. They did not, however, meet the enemy, supposed to have crossed at Fort Yates to the east side of the St. John's. One thousand head of cattle, some horses and other valuable property were captured. The expedition had not returned to Jacksonville at last advices, but was expected soon to do so by way of St. Augustine.

Naval.—The Rebel iron-clad North Carolina, which recently came a short distance over the Wilmington Bar, was found upon her return to leak so badly as to compel them to run her ashore to avoid sinking, and upon the falling of the tide she parted amidships from her own weight. The Raleigh, her consort, is in progress of completion, but has not been considered so formidable as the North Carolina.

Prizes.—A number of valuable prizes have been taken.

LATER.

The latest war news from the various points of interest is briefly recorded in the following official despatch from Secretary Stanton:

Washington, May 23.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

Dispatches from Maj.-Gen. Canby, dated mouth of the Red River, at midnight, May 15, state that "Admiral Porter has just arrived. The remainder of the gunboats will arrive to-night. Gen. Banks will probably reach Semmesport, on the Atchafalaya, to-morrow."

A dispatch from Admiral Porter, dated on board the flagship *Black Hawk*, mouth of Red River, May 16, states that the portion of the squadron above the falls at Alexandria, have been released from their unpleasant position, owing to the indefatigable exertions of Lieut.-Col. Bailey, Acting Engineer of the Nineteenth Army Corps, who proposed and built a tree dam of six hundred feet across the river at the lower falls, which enabled all the vessels to pass in safety, the back-water of the Mississippi reaching Alexandria, and allowed them to pass over all the shoals and the obstructions planted by the enemy, to a point of safety. Lieut.-Col. Bailey will be immediately nominated for promotion, for distinguished and meritorious services.

An unofficial report from Cairo, dated May 22, states that the army and gunboats were all safe at the mouth of the Red River and Semmesport.

Maj. Gen. Sherman, by a dispatch dated 8:30 P. M., last night, reports that he would be ready by this morning to resume his operations. Returned veterans and regiments, he says, have more than replaced all losses and detachments.

We have no official reports since my last telegram from Gen. Grant or Gen. Butler.

Official reports of this department show that within eight days after the great battle of Spottsylvania Court-House, many thousand veteran troops have been forwarded to Gen. Grant.

The whole army has been amply supplied with full rations of subsistence.

Upward of twenty thousand, sick and wounded, have been transported from the fields of battle to the Washington hospitals, and placed under surgical care.

Over eight thousand prisoners have been transported from the field to prison depots, and large amounts of artillery and other implements of an active campaign brought away.

Several thousand fresh cavalry horses have been forwarded to the army, and the Grand Army of the Potomac is now fully as strong in numbers, and better equipped, supplied, and furnished than when the campaign opened.

Several thousand reinforcements have also been forwarded to other armies in the field, and ample supplies to all.

During the same time, over thirty thousand volunteers for a hundred days, have been mustered into the service, clothed, armed, equipped, and transported to their respective positions.

This statement is due to the chiefs of the army staff and bureau, and their respective corps, to whom the credit belongs.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Newspaper correspondents give accounts of the severe fighting between Beauregard and Butler on Friday and Saturday. The enemy attacked our forces at Bermuda Hundred, and succeeded in carrying a portion of the rifle-pits. Gen. Butler still maintains his position, and is determined to do so. The colored troops fought splendidly. Our gunboats on the James and Appomattox participated in the engagement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A daring forgery.—*New York excited.*—On Wednesday morning of last week, the inhabitants of our metropolis were astonished and perplexed by the appearance, in the *World* and *Journal of Commerce*, of the following document:

Proclamation by the President.—A day of fasting recommended.—Call for 400,000 troops.

Executive Mansion, }
May 17, 1864. }

Fellow citizens of the United States:

In all seasons of exigency, it becomes a nation carefully to scrutinize its line of conduct, humbly to approach the Throne of Grace, and meekly to implore forgiveness, wisdom, and guidance.

For reasons known only to Him, it has been decreed that this country should be the scene of unparalelled outrage, and the nation the monumental sufferer of the Nineteenth century. With a heavy heart, but an undiminished confidence in our cause, I approach the performance of a duty rendered imperative by my sense of weakness before the Almighty, and of justice to the people.

It is necessary that I should tell you that the first Virginia campaign, under Lieut.-Gen. Grant, in whom I have every confidence, and whose courage and fidelity the people do well to honor, is virtually closed. He has conducted his great enterprise with discreet ability. He has crippled their strength and defeated their plans.

In view, however, of the situation in Virginia, the disaster at Red River, the delay at Charleston, and the general state of the country, I, Abraham Lincoln, do hereby recommend that Thursday, the 26th day of May, A. D., 1864, be solemnly set apart, throughout these United States, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

Deeming, furthermore that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, and in view of the pending expiration of the service of (100,000) one hundred thousand of our troops, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth the citizens of the United States, between the ages of (18) eighteen and (45) forty-five years, to the aggregate number of (400,000) four hundred thousand, in order to suppress the existing rebellious combinations and to cause the due execution of the laws.

And, furthermore, in case any State, or number of States, shall fail to furnish, by the 15th day of June next, their assigned quota, it is hereby ordered that the same be raised by an immediate and peremptory draft.

The details for this object will be communicated to the State authorities through the War Department.

I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity and the existence of the National Union, and the perpetuity of popular government.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this 17th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

By the President. Abraham Lincoln.
Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

Although the proclamation bore the usual marks of authenticity, yet its purport was so utterly inconsistent with our recent military successes, that it was regarded, among the majority of intelligent citizens, with suspicion. It, however, succeeded in causing a flurry in the money market, a sudden rise of gold, and the making or breaking, as the case might be, of some hasty speculators.

Before noon, however, inquiries having been diligently prosecuted, official information proved the purported "proclamation" to have been a forgery. The agent of the Associated Press denied all knowledge of the matter, and Secretary Seward forwarded the following contradiction:

Department of State, }
Washington, Wednesday, May 18, 1864. }

TO THE PUBLIC.

A paper purporting to be a proclamation of the President, countersigned by the Secretary of State, and bearing date of the 17th day of May, is reported to this Department as having appeared in the *N. Y. World* of this date. *This paper is an absolute forgery.* No proclamation of this kind or any other has been made or proposed to be made by the President, or issued, or proposed to be issued by the State Department or any other Department of this Government.

William H. Seward, Sec'y of State.

When this information was made public by means of bulletins and "extras," popular indignation at once turned against the papers which had published the forgery. The fact that it had appeared only in the *World* and *Journal of Commerce*—both copperhead—was certainly suspicious, and it was strongly suspected that the hoax was invented for the purpose of neutralizing the effect of Gen. Grant's victories, in Europe—a steamer being on the eve of departure. If such had been the object, however, it was unsuccessful, as the departing steamer carried with it not only the "proclamation," but its official contradiction. For once, the Government acted with great promptitude. The *World* and *Journal of Commerce* were immediately suspended, the military, under Gen. Dix, taking possession of the offices of those papers. The other morning papers of Thursday published statements by the publishers of the suspended papers, to the effect that they had themselves been victims of the hoax, having received the purported "proclamation," which had every appearance of being genuine, just at the moment of going to press, 3½ o'clock A. M. The editors not being in their offices at that time, the foreman of the printing room assumed the responsibility of publishing it, imagining that he was thereby performing an important service. All the morning papers, with the exception of the *Tribune*, received a copy of the same document, but suspected the forgery, and so delayed publishing it until further inquiry. The documents were taken to the various offices by a boy, who threw them on the desk and ran away immediately. Investigations were at once instituted, and large rewards were offered for the detection of the perpetrator of the forgery; and on Friday afternoon one Joseph Howard, city editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, was arrested, a variety of circumstantial evidence having been found against him. Howard confessed his guilt, at the same time stating that his sole object was to affect the money market, and that he did not reflect upon the political bearing of the forgery. It is said that he had lost largely, by recent speculations in gold, and was tempted to take a desperate step, to retrieve his fortunes. He was commited at once to Fort Lafayette. An accomplice of Howard was also arrested. The suspension of the *World* and *Journal of Commerce* has been revoked, and those papers made their appearance as usual on Monday morning, filled with a pitiful stories of their wrongs.

Suspension of a Baltimore paper.—A dispatch from Baltimore, dated the 18th, says:

The *Evening Transcript*, a disloyal paper, was suspended, to-day, by order of Gen. Wallace, for publishing a dispatch saying that the loss of the Army of the Potomac was 70,000 men, and crediting the same to the Associated Press. It was proved that the paper did not take the Associated Press dispatches, and that the dispatch in question did not emanate from any agent of the Associated Press.

What the Christian Commission is doing.—The Chairman of the U. S. Christian Commission makes the following statement:

The United States Christian Commission wishes the friends of our brave soldiers to know that, in anticipation of the great struggle in Virginia they had a large number of delegates, and wagons and stores accompanying the army on the march, which have been present during all the battles. There are now 204 delegates at work on the field, most of them clergymen and surgeons of eminent character, giving their services gratuitously.

Three hundred and seventy-eight choice hospital stores were shipped to-day. More stores and men will be sent forward daily.

Our Government is doing everything in its power to succor the wounded, and with entire appreciation of our work gives every possible facility.

Intelligence from our general field agent states, that on the way to Fredericksburg, and wherever the wounded and dying are to be found, the delegates of the Commission were there binding up wounds, giving food and stimulants, and doing all in their power to relieve suffering. Hundreds of lives have already been saved through their instrumentality.

When the present campaign began, the Commission found itself with an empty treasury; but, relying on the God of Battles and the generosity of the American people, they resolved to do their own duty to the noble men who have sacrificed all for their country.

The emergency is great. The victory to our arms should stimulate the people to meet it.

Geo. H. Stuart,
Ch'n of Christian Commission.
Philadelphia, Friday, May 13, 1864.

New York Woman's Infirmary.—*Inauguration of the Institution.*—The New York Woman's Infirmary Association inaugurated their new institution, which is located on Washington Heights, between One Hundred and Fifty-sixth and One Hundred Fifty-eighth streets, extending from the Kingsbridge to Bloomingdale road, last Thursday afternoon. The institution was incorporated on the 28th of October, 1863, by John W. Mitchell, M. D.; Godfrey W. Leake, D. W. C. Ward, Spencer B. Root and John W. Edmonds, and a board of managers elected by the association on whose auspices the enterprise has been successfully inaugurated. The institution will be conducted on the homœopathic principle of medicine, under the direction of Dr. Mitchell, the attending physician, who will be assisted by a competent staff of consulting physicians and surgeons.

The building is not very large: but the location is perhaps the finest that could be selected for the purpose, commanding, as it does, the most extensive views of the surrounding country, which presents a variety of scenery not to be surpassed in any part of the country. The grounds are beautifully and tastefully laid out, well shaded with trees and adorned with rare shrubs and flowers, which will afford sufficient accommodation for fifty patients to take outdoor exercise; and, from the elevated position of the place, and the pure atmosphere by which it is surrounded, patients suffering from any of those complicated disorders which so frequently result in chronic ailments will find the place well adapted to their wants.

There were present between two and three hundred persons, mostly ladies. Seats were placed on the lawn in the shade on the east side of the house and on the back piazza, where the company assembled at half-past four o'clock and heard addresses delivered by Mr. Milburn, the blind preacher, and ex-Judge J. W. Edmonds.

Mr. Milburn spoke of the public spirit and intelligence of our citizens, and made a comparison of society here with that of Greece and Rome, saying that those countries, with all their poetry, eloquence, art and improvements, had no such institution as this Woman's Infirmary. He alluded to the effect of our climate upon females in producing the diseases peculiar to them, and to the Christian charity exhibited in this movement. His address occupied half an hour in its delivery, and was well received.

Ex-Judge Edmonds followed, and gave a brief account of the origin and prospects of the Infirmary. He said that about a year ago the idea had entered into the minds of two persons, a lady and a gentleman, to form an institution having in view the cure of diseases peculiar to women. They contemplated the relief of two classes—one, those who could afford to pay for being treated; and the other, those who could not. The cure of both of them involved the necessity of remaining a long time in a hospital, and ample accommodations would be required. The two persons alluded to had not the means of establishing the Institution: so they set to work to collect the funds by subscription. Such success attended their efforts that last fall they had the society incorporated according to law. In the winter they took these premises. Now, by the aid of the charitable who had contributed for the object, the society had fitted them up, and they were ready for use.

This was emphatically, the speaker said, a woman's institution, and it should be governed by women. He added that men had been used for the purpose of completing the organization; but now their usefulness was done, and the women should be given the exclusive charge. The Judge spoke for himself as well as for the other trustees, saying that they were ready to resign, and that the ladies who had taken so materially assisted the movement should assume the positions which they were so well fitted to occupy.

There would, the Judge said, be no difficulty in achieving the practical success of the institution; for it was a remarkable feature in this city, notwithstanding it was full of adventurers from all parts of the world, and was, he might add, almost mad and furious in its pursuit of wealth, that there was no object of charity that was worthy in itself, and that was placed under the guidance of proper persons, in whom the public could have confidence, that would not at all times command a ready response to any call for aid among our people. The speaker, in the course of his experience of institutions of this kind, had found this to be universally true, and the women engaged in the present noble work might be sure that by patience and perseverance they would succeed.

The exercises closed at six o'clock.

The Presidency.—The War Democracy have issued the following:

Call for a Mass Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 31st inst.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Citizens of the United States who mean to uphold the Union; who believe that the rebellion can be suppressed without infringing the rights of individuals or of States; who regard the extinction of slavery as among the practical effects of the war for the Union, and favor an amendment of the federal constitution for the exclusion of slavery, and who demand integrity and economy in the administration of the government, are respectfully invited to meet in mass convention at Cleveland, on Tuesday, the 31st day of May inst., for consultation and concert of action in respect to the approaching Presidential election.

Lucius Robinson, N. Y.
John Cochrane, N. Y.
Andrew J. Colvin, N. Y.
Thomas B. Carroll, N.Y.
Edward Wade, N. Y.
Geo. W. Demers, N. Y.
Ira Porter, N. Y.
Brace Millerd, N. Y.
H. Holdridge, N.Y.
Francis G. Fine, N. Y.
Lemon Thomson, N. Y.
Chas. Requa, N. Y.
Smith Requa, N. Y.
Thomas P. White, Ky.
Edward Cole, Ky.
Francis T. Williams, Ky.
Smith Thompson, Ky.
Leroy McArdle, Ky.
Wm. Bently, Md.
John F. Smithers, Md.
David S. Whitely, Md.
Peter McCall, Md.
Chas. F. French, Md.
Robert Kraus, Mo.
Hansen Brent, Mo.
J. B. Clairbourn, Mo.
Wm. Freel, Mo.
Chas. H. Frost, Mo.
T. J. Riddle, Mo.
W. L. Bookstaver, Mo.
F. L. Braden, Ill.
Caspar O. Fitch, Ill.
Wallace Furman, Ill.
Frederick Smith, Ill.
Peter B. Lent, Ind.
Andrew T. Butler, Ind.
Thomas Wilkes, Ind.
O. Whaley, Mass.
Johnsen Siemer, Mass.
Alfred Moses, Mass.
L. J. Timon, Mass.
J. F. Pendleton, N. J.
Patrick Clare N. J.
Simon Munsen, N. J.

May 5, 1864.

FOREIGN.

Europe.—The *Persia*, *Peruvian*, and *America* have arrived. European news is to the 11th.

Another American ship, the Avon, from Boston, was destroyed on the 29th of March by the Rebel privateer Florida. Her Captain has arrived at Plymouth, England.

The Tories rejoice at the defeat in the House of Commons of a bill introduced by Mr. Baines, by which the franchises in boroughs was to be reduced to $6 for householders. Mr. Gladstone made a memorable speech on the occasion, declaring in favor of "manhood suffrage."

The London Conference, on the Schleswig Holstein war has succeeded in obtaining an armistice, or rather a suspension of hostilities, to commence from the 12th of May, and to continue for one month. Previous to this arrangement, however, a collision had taken place between the naval squadrons of Austria and Denmark in the North Sea. The Austrians had two frigates and three gunboats engaged, and the Danes two frigates and a corvette. While the House of Commons was in session on the 9th, a telegram was received from the Governor of Heligoland, which reported that the Danes had defeated the Austrians; that one of the frigates of that Power was in flames, and the rest of the Austrian squadron was making for Heligoland. The announcement was received with loud cheers from all parts of the House, the occupants of the Stranger's Gallery joining heartily in the applause. The Danes lost no vessels. The Germans lost 170 men in killed and wounded; the Danes only 53 wounded and one killed.

Fresh disturbances have broken out in Greece. The Assembly is reported to have decreed the expulsion of Count Sponneck, the King's adviser.

Mexico.—The would—be Emperor of Mexico reached Madeira on the 29th of April, and sailed again on the same day for Vera Cruz.

Gen. Uraga is reported to have defeated 3,000 French troops at Albuquerque.

The French are reported to be organizing an expedition at San Louis for the invasion of the frontier.

Gen. Vidaurri and a number of his officers have fled from Montery to San Antonio, Texas, and joined the Southan Confederacy.

Family Miscellany.

[Mr. James G. Clark, the author of the following poem, who is a singer as well as a poet, is giving public entertainments, a portion of the proceeds of which he generously donates to the Soldiers' Aid Societies of the places where he sings. He has already given over $3,000 to the object, and is still paying into the same fund.]

FREMONT'S BATTLE HYMN.

By James G. Clark.

O! spirits of Washington, Warren and Wayne!
O! shades of the Heroes and Patriots slain!
Come down from your mountains of emerald and gold,
And smile on the banner ye cherished of old:
Descend in your glorified ranks to the strife,
Like legions sent forth from the armies of life:
Let us feel your deep presence, as waves feel the breeze
When the white fleets, like snow flakes, are drank by the seas.

As the red lightnings run, on the black jagged cloud,
Ere the thunder king speaks from his wind woven shroud,
So gleams the bright steel along valley and shore
Ere the combat shall startle the land with its roar.
As the veil which conceals the clear starlight is riven
When the clouds strike together by warring winds driven,
So the blood of the race must be offered like rain,
Ere the stars of our country are ransomed again.

Proud sons of the soil where the Palmetto grows,
Degenerate brothers, now traitors and foes,
Ye have turned from the path which our forefathers trod,
And have torn from man the best gift of his God;
Ye have mangled the tendrils of love in the grave,
Ye have spurned at the law which the Nazarene gave,
Till the great wheel of Justice seemed blocked for a time,
And the eyes of humanity blinded with crime.

The bloodhounds of Oppression were howling the knell
Of martyrs and prophets, at gibbet and cell,
When Mercy despaired of the blossoming years
When her harp-strings no more should be rusted with tears
But God never ceases to strike for the right,
And the ring of His anvil came down through the night:
Tho' the world was asleep, and the nations seemed dead,
And the truth into bondage by Error was led.

Will the banners of morn at your bidding be furled
When the day-king arises to quicken the world?
Can ye cool the fierce fires of his heat-throbbing breast
Or turn him aside from his goal in the West?
Ah! sons of the plains where the orange tree blooms,
Ye may come to our pine-covered mountains for tombs;
But the light ye would smother was kindled by One
Who gave to the universe planet and sun.

Go, strangle the throat of Niagara's wrath,
Till he utters no sound on his torrent cut path:
Go, bind his green sinews of rock-wearing waves,
Till *he* begs at your feet like your own fettered slaves.
Go, cover his pulses with sods of the ground,
Till he hides from your sight like a hare from the hound:
Then swarm to our borders and silence the notes
That thunder of freedom from millions of throats.

Come on with your "chattels," all worn, from the soil!
Where men receive scourging in payment for toil:
Come, robbers; come, traitors; we welcome you all,
As the leaves of the forest are welcome to fall.
The birthright of manhood awaits for your slaves,
But prisons and halters are waiting for knaves;
And the blades of our "mud sills" are longing to rest
With their blood who would bury our stars in the dust.

They die unlamented by people and laws,
Whose lives are but shadows on Liberty's cause;
They slumber unblessed by Fraternity's star
Who have blocked up the track of humanity's car;
Regarded, when dead, by the wise and the good,
As shepherds regard the dead wolf in the wood:
And only unhated when Heaven shall efface
The memory of wrong from the souls of the race.

The streams may forget how they mingled our gore,
And the myrtles entwine on their borders once more;
The song-birds of Peace may return to our glades,
And children join hands where their fathers joined blades;
Columbia may rise from her trial of fire
More pure than she came from the hand of her sire;
But Freedom will lift the cold finger of scorn
When History tells where her Traitors were born.

From The San Francisco Morning Call.

THE MOUNTAIN CLOUD.

Editors Morning Call.—We workmen at the Silver Mining Mills begin our toils with break of day. Yesterday, the mountain tops around were aglow with the rising sun, and over the summit of the highest hill floated one of those bewitchingly beautiful clouds many of your readers must often have noticed, both at the rise and setting of the sun. Gazing with a pleasure too deep to be termed 'delight,' and yet too cheerful to be rightly named 'joy,' the first of the following stanzas rose involuntarily in my thoughts, and the spirit of *Dream* was upon me.

It may be an unpardonable pilfering of the Company's time for an employee to have jotted down in working hours those stanzas which succeed the first, as at intervals they took shape, but should you think not, you are at liberty to permit your readers to revise your judgment.

WALTER C.

Virginia City, (N. T.,) December 13, 1863.

Beautiful cloud, afloat afar,
Thou seem'st a golden fairy car,
By angels launched at dawn on high,
To bear them down to men more nigh.

'Tis true—I do bear angels near,
'They come to greet the angels *here*,
'And share with them that golden light,
'Struck out by Day assailing Night.'

The angels here! *Their* home is heaven!
This world to wretched *man* is given!
Why seek among poor mortals here,
*Im*mortals dwelling only there?

'Not *all* the angels dwell in heaven;
'The *universe* to them is given:
'This world is part, and they are here,
'To salt the earth—to spread heaven's cheer.,

Around the globe entire I've been,
But not not one angel have I seen.—
Pray, tell me who and where they are,
To meet them I should journey far.

'They are, all noble-minded men'
[We meet one every now and then,]
'And women warm with holy love'
[Whom all suspect belong above.]

'And little children, lacking guile,'
[They charm us by a simple smile]
'Who Beauty *love*, as *well* as Right,
'*Are angel-born*—We bear them light!

'Who feels a love for human kind,
'Is born of heaven with angel mind,
'We come their paths to light and cheer,
'And hence the forms and hues I wear.

'At early morn their eyes we greet,
'At eve lay gold beneath their feet:
'O'erhead we arch their way with light,
'Till Evening draws the veil of Night.

'Then stars pierce through Night's sombre dome,
'(The base of Heaven, the angel home,)
'And voiceless whisper "Light above,"
'Fit sign of hope, and joy and love.

'An angel *thou* may'st be on earth,
'O *prove* to man thine angel birth:
,Thou may'st—There's one delightful way,
'*But* one—Begin to love, this day.'

FARMERS' WIVES.

That portion of the Annual Report of the United States Commissioner of Agriculture, which is headed "Health of Farmers' Families," ought to be read and deeply considered by every farmer in the land. We make a few extracts from that part of the essay which is entitled

HARDSHIPS OF FARMERS WIVES.

It is perhaps safe to say, that, on three farms out of four, the wife works harder and endures more than any on the place; more than the farm hand, more than the hired help in the kitchen.

A farmer often inadvertantly increases the hardships of his wife, by speaking to her or treating her disrespectfully in the presence of the servants or children, for it is instantly noticed by them, and they very easily glide into the same vice, and interpret it as an encouragement to slight her authority and undervalue her judgment, which lowers that high standard of respect which should of right belong to her.

The indisputable truth is that there is no other item of superior importance, in the happy and profitable management of any farm, than that every person on it should be made to understand that deference and respect, and prompt and faithful obedience should be paid, under all circumstances, to the wife, in order that everything be done in good time and in proper order.

An illustration: A tardy meal infallibly ruffles the temper of the workmen and too often of the husband; yet all the wife's orders were given in time; but the boy has lagged in bringing wood, or the girl failed to put the loaf to bake in season, because they did not fear the mistress, and the master was known not to be very particular to enforce his wife's authority. If, by these causes, a dinner is thrown back half an hour, it occasions, on a good sized farm, a loss of time equivalent to the work of one hand a whole day; it means the very considerable difference between working pleasantly and grumbling the remainder of the day; it means, in harvest time, in showery weather, the loss of loads of hay or grain.

Cruelties are sometimes thoughtlessly and sometimes recklessly perpetrated by farmers on their wives, as follows: If a child is taken sick in the night, the necessary attention almost invariably falls on the wife to be extended through the greater part if not the whole of the night. Wearied with the previous day's duties; with the solicitude which always attend sickness; with the responsibilities of the occasion and a loss of rest, the wife is expected to see to breakfast, in the morning, as if nothing had happened. The husband goes to his work, soon becomes absorbed in it, and forgets all about the previous night's disturbance; meets wife at the dinner table; notices not the worn out expression on her face; makes no inquiry as to her feelings, and if anything on or about the table is not exactly as it should be, it is noticed with a harshness which would be scarcely excusable, if it had been brought about with a deliberate calculation.

Here are some suggestions made with a view to lighten the load of farmers wives, the propriety, the wisdom and the advantage of which cannot fail to be impressed on every intelligent man.

1. A timely supply of all that is needed about a farmer's house and family is of incalculable importance; and when it is considered that most of these things will cost less to get them in season, and also that a great deal of unnecessary labor can be avoided by so doing, it would seem only necessary to bring the fact distinctly before the farmer's mind, to secure an immediate, and habitual, and a life-long attention. The work necessary to keep a whole household in easy running order is very largely curtailed by having everything provided in time, and by taking advantage of those little domestic improvements devised by busy brains, and which are brought to notice in the columns of our agricultural papers.

2. It requires less labor and time to have the winter's wood for house-heating and cooking cut up and piled under a shed or in the wood house for the whole year, than to put it off until the last moment, when perhaps it is saturated with water, or still worse, to compel the women to use green wood, and perhaps to cut and split it themselves.

3. It is incalculably better to have some of the potatoes and other vegetables gathered and put in a handy place in the early fall, so that the women can get them under cover, than put it off, week after week, compelling the wife or girl to leave a heated kitchen, and most likely with thin shoes on, to go to the garden with a tin pan and hoe to dig them out of the wet ground and bring them home through mud and rain.

4. No farmer's wife who is a young mother, ought to be allowed to do the washing for the whole family. If the farmer is too poor to hire help for that purpose, he had better help, with the heaviest work himself. For no farmer, however poor, has a right to risk his wife's health in this way, for the three or six shillings which would pay for a day's washing, for she may lose her health and time for two or three weeks by so doing, besides the risk of incurring a doctor's bill.

5. Every farmer owes it to himself in a pecuniary point of view, and to his wife and children as a matter of policy and affection, to provide the means early for clothing his household according to the season. Every winter garment should be completed by the first of November, and ready to put on when the first winter day comes.—Many farmers act very grudgingly, in furnishing their wives with the means to purchase such things. It is far wiser to stint the members of his family in their food, then in the timely and abundant supply of under-clothing for winter wear. It would save an incalculable amount of hurry and its attendant vexations, and also of wearing anxiety, if farmers were to supply their wives with the necessary material for winter clothing as early as mid-summer, or even earlier, when the days are long and pleasant.

6. Few things will bring more certain and happy reward to the farmer than for him to remember his wife is a social being; that she is not a machine, and therefore needs rest, and recreation, and change. No farmer will lose in the long run, either in money, health or domestic comfort, enjoyment and downright happiness, by allowing an occasional afternoon to visiting purposes. Let him, with the utmost cheerfulness, leave his work, dress himself up, and take his wife to some pleasant neighbor's, friend's or kinsman's house for the purpose of being sociable, and the relaxation from the cares and toils of home which will tend to expand the mind.

7. Let the farmer never forget that his wife is his best friend, and most steadfast on earth! would do more for him in calamity, in misfortune and sickness, than any other human being, and on this account he owes to the wife of his bosom a consideration, a tenderness, a support, and a sympathy which should put out of sight every feeling of profit and loss, the very instant they come in collision with his wife's welfare. Many a farmer's wife is literally worked to death in an inadvertant manner from want of reflection or consideration on the part of her husband."

EMIDEE, THE NEGRO MUSICIAN.

From the Autobiography of James Silk Buckingham.

He was born in Guinea, on the west coast of Africa, sold into slavery to some Portuguese traders, taken by them to the Brazils when quite a boy, and ultimately came to Lisbon with his owner and master. Here he manifested such a love for music, that he was supplied with a violin and a teacher; and in the course of three or four years he became sufficiently proficient to be admitted as one of the 2d violinists in the orchestra of the opera at Lisbon. While thus employed, it happened that Sir Edward Pellow, in in his frigate the Indefatigable, visited the Tagus, and, with some of his officers, attended the opera. They had long wanted for the frigate a good violin player, to furnish music for the sailors' dancing in their evening leisure, a recreation highly favorable to the preservation of their good spirits and contentment. Sir Edward, observing the energy with which the young negro plied his violin in the orchestra, conceived the idea of impressing him for the service. He accordingly instructed one of his lieutenants to take two or three of the boat's crew, then waiting to convey the officers on board, and, watching the boy's exit from the theatre, to kidnap him, violin and all, and take him off to the ship. This was done, and the next day the frigate sailed; so that all hope of his escape was vain. In what degree of turpitude this differed from the original stealing the youth from his native land, and keeping him in slavery, these gallant officers, perhaps, never condescended to consider.

Poor Emidee was thus forced, against his will, to descend from the higher regions of the music in which he delighted—Gluck, Haydn, Cimarosa, and Mozart, to desecrate his violin to hornpipes, jigs, and reels, which he loathed and detested; and being, moreover, the only negro on board, he had to mess by himself, and was looked down upon as an inferior being—except when playing to the sailors, when he was of course in high favor. As the captain and officers judged, from his conduct and expressions, that he was intensely disgusted with his present mode of life, and would escape at the first possible opportunity, he was never permitted to set his foot on shore, for seven long years, and was only released by Sir Edward Pellow being appointed to the command of a line-of-battle ship, L'Impetueux, when he was permitted to leave in the harbor of Falmouth, where he first landed, and remained, I believe, till the period of his death.

Here he first began by going out to parties to play the violin, which he did to a degree of perfection never before heard in Cornwall; this led to his being engaged as a teacher, and then a leader at concerts; so that, by degrees, he made rapid progress in reputation and means. Though he was one of the very ugliest negroes I ever remember to have seen, he had charms enough to fascinate a young woman of a respectable tradesman's family, whom he married, and by whom he had a large family of children. Though anticipating by some years the proper period of this narrative, I may mention here, more appropriately than further on, the following anecdote connected with his life. Emidee had composed many instrumental pieces, as quartets, quintets and symphonies for full orchestra, which had been played at the provincial concerts, and were much admired. On my first leaving Falmouth to come to London—about 1806—I brought with me several of these pieces in MS., to submit them to the judgment of London musical professors, in order to ascertain their opinion of their merits. At that period, Mr. Saloman, the well-known arranger of Haydn's symphonies as quintets, was the leader of the fashionable concerts at the Hanover Square Rooms. I sought an interview with him, and was very courteously received. I told him the story of Emidee's life; and asked him to get some of his pieces tried. This he promised to do, and soon after I received an intimation from him that he had arranged a party of professional performers, to meet at a certain day and hour at the shop of Mr. Betts, a musical instrument maker, under the piazza of the Royal Exchange, where I repaired at the appointed time; and in an upper room a quartet, a quintet, and two symphonies with full accompaniments were tried, and all were highly approved. It was then suggested by Mr. Saloman, that Emidee should come to London and give a peculiar performance. But Mr. Betts and all the others thought his color would be so much against him, that there would be a great risk of failure; and that it would be a pity to take him from a sphere in which he was now making a handsome livelihood and enjoying a high reputation, on the risk of so uncertain a speculation. To show, however, the sincerity of their admiration for the man and for his works, they originated on the spot a private subscription, which, being extended for about a week among others of the profession not then present, realized a handsome sum, which I had great pleasure in transmitting to him with several complimentary letters from those who had been present at the performance of his compositions.

I record these facts with pleasure, as while they speak well for the liberality of the musical profession to their less fortunate brethren, they at the same time offer another splendid proof of the utter groundlessness of the fallacy which supposes the negro intellect to be incapable of cultivation, or of arriving at an equal degree of excellence with that of the whites, if placed under equally favorable circumstances.

HEROISM IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

Common life is a true and perfect sphere for heroism. There are in the life of every family things that are magnificent and worthy of poetry and history, and that will be chaunted in the other life. There are things in the experience of every household that are essentially heroic, connected with the conduct of parents toward their children, and of the children toward their parents, and of children toward each other. They are not famous, they are not wide-sphered; but, if you measure heroism by the moral quality, by the motive, you will find cradle-side heroism, and bed-side heroism, heroisms of distress and poverty, which are as eminent as any heroism that there ever was on the battle-field, or in the council-chamber. Yes, and ten thousand times more so, because they are accompanied with less excitements and less prospects of sympathy and remuneration. For, in the dull night, alone—oh, alone! at the longest striking of the clock, alone; at its shortest stroke, alone; at its double stroke, alone; at three and four in the morning, alone; with a sick babe, and no one to succor, sits the child of fortune, cultured, exquisite in taste, and sensitive in every moral feeling, as an angel. At last, the longed-for sound, now hated, of the footsteps of him for whom she waits, comes to her ear; and some miserable, dissipated creature wakes the night; and he comes, rude, and red, and round, stumbling into the room; and she, with every feeling harrowed, with every taste offended, with her whole nature outraged, revolts. Yet, it was the first love, it was the only love, it was the husband of her youth, it was *hers;* and she turns to forget her revolting and her shrinking, to meet him, to quiet him, to lead him to his disgraced bed, to put him to sleep, to kneel while he snores in his drunken slumber, and, amid tears, and prayers, and heart-breaking, and anguish, like another angel of God to him, to implore mercy for him. And not her own mother knows it; not her own father knows it; no companion knows it. With her own life she is hiding his deformity. Now, do you tell me there is heroism like that on battle-fields, or in council-chambers? And society is full of heroes of love and domestic fidelity. Thousands of them are unknown on earth. They march in ranks and battalions, so that we speak of them in nouns of multitude, as drunkards' wives. All those that, under such circumstances, lift themselves up above the ordinary line of human conduct are heroic. And God waits for them, and heaven is homesick for them. Oh, how they will shine there! Perchance as you see them going through the street, meek and patient, their dress growing more and more rusty, you smile pityingly, and say, "They are poor drunkards' wives: they were promising once, but they have gone down, down, down, down; and now they are nowhere." I beg your pardon, they have not gone down. They have been going up. And when you rise, with all your wealth, and learning, and genius, and stand in heaven, having escaped damnation, so as by fire, you may stand lowest, and see them as far above you as the stars to-night are above your heads. For the last shall be first, and the lowest shall be highest.—*H. W. Beecher.*

DEATH OF THE VENERABLE BEDE.

There was a genuine piety among many of the Catholic priests of the Dark Ages, though clouded often by superstition. They saw through a glass, darkly, but still trusted in Christ as a Saviour, and aspired to usefulness in His service. The Rev. Achilles Gannt, in a lecture on the Bible, delivered at Cork, Ireland, paid the following tribute to the venerable Bede, the translator of the Bible into Saxon:

It was his happy distinction to die in the very act of translating the Word of God. The rays of the setting sun are still lingering on the monastery of Jarrow, and there, in his last hour, lies the venerable man, dictating feebly to his amanuensis.

"There remains now but one chapter," said the anxious scribe, "but it seems very hard for you to speak."

"Nay, it is very easy," Bede replied; "take your pen, write quickly."

"And now, father," says the monk, eagerly penning the words from his quivering lips, "now one sentence is wanting."

Bede dictates it.

"It is finished," exclaims the scribe.

"It is finished," echoes the departing saint. "Raise my head. Let me sit in the place where I have been wont to pray. "Now, Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost," and while thus speaking he fell asleep.

INDIAN PIETY.

Dr. Beecher, in his autobiography, gives some pleasant illustrations of Indian piety, as seen in Christian members of the Montauk tribe on Long Island, near his first settlement at East Hampton:

There was a pious squaw who used to come, up when we were killing things, before Thanksgiving, and gather up offal, livers, lights, &c. She was picking round Col. Gardiner's barn.

"Come here, Betty," says Col. Gardiner, and packed her basket full of good, solid meat, and handed it to her. She looked up in silent astonishment; could not believe her eyes, or understand what it meant. At last she lifted up her hands, and said,

"Thank the Lord for giving me this meat! Thank you too, Col. Gardiner."

This was as orthodox as a minister could have said. She understood the doctrine of second causes.

It is related of this woman that just before Thanksgiving, another year, she stood on the brow of the hill that descends to Napaug beach, almost on the precipice, and saw a flock of brant, coming just over the foot of the hill, crossing to the ocean. "O," said she, "that the Lord would give me one of these brant to keep Thanksgiving with." And immediately a duck-hawk darted from a tree, on the rising ground, and flew into the flock and struck one of the brant dead. It is a kind of hawk that kills by the stroke, knocking the breath out of the body. The bird fell not far distant, and she went and picked it up, fully believing that God sent it to her for a Thanksgiving dinner.

PAUL'S ESTIMATE OF HEAVEN.

In speaking of the glories of the eternal world, the rapture of the apostle does not escape him as a sally of the imagination, as a thought awakened by a sudden glance of the object; he does not express himself at random, from the sudden impulse of the moment, but in the sober tone of calculation. "I reckon," he says, like a man skilled in this spiritual arithmetic, "I reckon," after a due estimate of their comparative value, "that the sufferings of the present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory that shall be revealed."

No man was ever so well qualified to make this estimate. Of the sufferings of the present world he had shared more largely than any man. Of the glory that shall be revealed he had a glimpse granted to no other man. He had been caught up into paradise. He had heard the words of God, and seen the vision of the Almighty; and the result of this privileged experience was, that he "desired to depart and be with Christ;" that he desired to escape from this valley of tears; that he was impatient to recover the celestial vision, eager to perpetuate the momentary foretaste of the glories of immortality.—*Hannah More.*

ANECDOTE OF A SHARK.

In the United Service Museum—(Whitehall Yard) are exhibited the "jaws of a shark," wide open, enclosing a tin box. The history of this strange exhibition is as follows:

"A King's ship on her way to the West Indies, fell in with, and chased a suspicious looking craft, which had all the appearance of a slaver. During the pursuit the chase threw something overboard. She was subsequently captured, and taken to Port Royal to be tried as a slaver. In the absence of the ship's papers and other proofs, the slaver was not only in a fair way to escape condemnation, but her captain was anticipating the recovery of pecuniary damages against his captor, for illegal detention. While the subject was under discussion, a vessel came into port which had followed closely in the track of the chase above described. She had caught a shark; and in its stomach was found a tin box which contained the slaver's papers. Upon the strength of this evidence the slaver was condemned. The written account is attached to the box.—*Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle Magazine.*

DR. BEECHER'S NEW CARPET.

There was not a store in town, and all our purchases were made in New York by a small schooner that ran once a week.—We had no carpets; there was not a carpet from end to end of the town. All had sanded floors, some of them worn through. Your mother introduced the first carpet. Uncle Lot gave me some money, and I had an itch to spend it. Went to a vender and bought a ball of cotton. She spun it and had it woven; then she laid it down, sized it, and painted it in oils, with a border all around it, and bunches of roses and other flowers over the centre. She sent to New York for her colors, and ground and mixed them herself. The carpet was nailed down on the garret floor, and she used go up there and paint. She also took some common wooden chairs, and painted them, and cut out figures of gilt paper and glued them on and varnished them. They were really quite pretty. * * * Old Deacon Tallmadge came to see me. He stopped at the parlor door and seemed afraid to come in. "Why, I can't," said he, "thout steppin on't." Then, after surveying it awhile in admiration, "D'ye think ye can have all that and heaven too?"—Perhaps he thought we were getting too splendid, and feared we should make an idol of our fine things.—*Life of Dr. Lyman Beecher.*

THOUGHTS.

That religion which does not carry those who profess it to the house of God on the Sabbath and to the weekly meeting for prayer will not carry them to heaven.

Many promises in the Bible are given on the condition that something be done. Let that be done, as required and the promise will always be fulfilled.

As all scripture is given by inspiration of God, He is pledged to fulfil the promises and to execute the threatenings they contain. Reader what then will become of you!

D. T.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

THE KITCHEN CLOCK.

Listen to the kitchen clock!
To itself it ever talks,
From its place it never walks:
"Tick-tock—tick-tock"—
Tell me what it says.

"I'm a very patient clock,
Never moved by hope or fear,
Though I've stood for many a year;
Tick-tock—tick-tock."
That is what it says.

"I'm a very truthful clock;
People say, about the place,
Truth is written on my face;
Tick-tock—tick-tock."
That is what it says.

"I'm a very active clock,
For I go while you're asleep,
Though you never take a peep;
Tick-tock—tick-tock."
That is what it says.

"I'm a most obliging clock;
If you wish to hear me strike,
You may do it when you like;
Tick-tock—tick-tock."
That is what it says.

What a talkative old clock!
Let us see what it will do
When the pointer reaches two.
"Ding-dong—tick-tock."
That is what it says.

—*School Visitor.*

THE GOOD DEED IN SEASON.

BY VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.

"Get away with you, you dirty, old beggar boy! I'd like to know what right you have to look over the fence at our flowers?" The speaker was a little boy, not more than eleven years old, and though people sometimes called it handsome, his face looked very harsh and disagreeable just then.

He stood in a beautiful garden, just in the suburbs of the city; and it was June time, and the tulips were just opening themselves to the sunshine. Oh, it was a great joy to look at them, as they bowed gracefully to the light winds their necks of crimson, of yellow, and carnation. The beds flanked either side of the path, that curved around a small arbor, where the young grape clusters that lay hidden among the leaves, wrote a beautiful prophecy for the Autumn.

A white paling ran in front of the garden, and over this the little beggar boy so rudely addressed, was leaning. He was very lean, very dirty: very ragged. I am afraid, little children, you would have turned away in disgust from so repulsive aspectacle; and yet God and the angels loved him.

He was looking, with all his soul in his eyes, on the beautiful blossoms, as they swayed to and fro in the summer wind, and his heart softened while he leaned his arms on the fence railing, and forgot every thing in that long, absorbed gaze. Ah! it was seldom the beggar boy saw anything good or beautiful, and it was sad his dream should have such a rude awakening.

The blood rushed up to his face, and a glance full of evil and defiance flashed into his eyes. But before the boy could retort, a little girl sprang out from the arbor, and looked eagerly from one child to the other. She was very fair, with soft hazel eyes, over which drooped long, shining lashes. Rich curls hung over her bare, white shoulders, and her lips were the color of the crimson-tulip blossoms.

"How could you speak so cross to the boy, Hinton?" she asked, with a tone of sad reproach quivering through the sweetness of her voice. "I'm sure it does'nt do us any harm to have him look at the flowers, as long as he wants to."

"Well, Helen," urged the brother, slightly molified, and slightly ashamed, "I don't like to have beggars gaping over the fence. It looks so low."

"Now, that's all a notion of yours, Hinton. I'm sure, if the flowers can do any good, we ought to be very glad. Little boy," and the child turned to the beggar boy," and addressed him as courteously as though he had been a prince, "I'll pick you some of the tulips, and you'll wait a moment."

"Helen, I do believe you're the funniest girl that ever lived!" ejaculated the child's brother, as he turned away, and, with a low whistle, sauntered down the path, feeling very uncomfortable, for her conduct was a stronger reproof to him than any words could have been.

Helen picked one of each specimen of the tulips, and there was a great variety of these, and gave them to the child. His face brightened as he received them and thanked her.

Oh, the little girl had dropped a pearl of great price into the black, turbid billows of the boy's life; and after years should bring it up, beautiful and bright again.

Twelve years have passed. The little blue-eyed girl had grown into a tall, graceful woman. One bright June afternoon, she walked with her husband, through the garden, for she was on a visit to her parents. The place was little changed, and the tulips had opened their lips of crimson and gold to the sunshine, just as they had done twelve years before. Suddenly they observed a young man, in a workman's blue over-alls, leaning over the fence, his eyes wandering eagerly from the beautiful flowers to herself. He had a frank, pleasant countenance, and there was something in his manner that interested the gentleman and lady.

"Look here, Edward," she said, "I'll pluck him some of the flowers. It always does me good to see people admiring them;" and releasing her husband's arm, she approached the paling saying—and the smile round her lips was very like the old child one—"Are you fond of flowers, sir? It will give me great pleasure to gather some."

The young workman looked a moment very earnestly into the fair, sweet face. "Twelve years ago, this very month," he said in a voice deep, yet tremulous with feeling, "I stood here, leaning on this railing, a dirty, ragged little beggar boy, and you asked me this very question. Twelve years ago, you placed the bright flowers in my hands, and they made me a new boy—ay, and they have made a man of me too. Your face has been a light, ma'am, all along the dark hours of my life, and this day that little boy can stand on the old place, and say to you, though he's a humble and hard working man, yet, thank God! he's an honest one."

Tears trembled like morning dew on the shining lashes of the lady, as she turned to her husband, who had joined her, and listened in absorbed astonishment to the workman's words. "God," she said, "put it into my child heart to do that little deed of kindness, and see now how great is the reward that He has given me."

And the setting sun poured a flood of rich purple light over the group that stood there—over the workman in his blue overalls, over the lady with her golden hair, and over the proud-looking gentleman at her side. Altogether, it was a picture for a painter, but the angels who looked down on it from heaven, saw something more than a picture there.

THE PRECIOUS LITTLE PLANT.

Two little girls, Bridget and Walburga, went to the neighboring town, each carrying on her head a heavy basket of fruit to sell for money enough to buy the family dinner. Bridget murmured and fretted all the way, but Walburga only joked and laughed. At last Bridget got out of all patience, and said, vexedly: "How can you go on laughing so? Your basket is as heavy as mine, and you are not one bit stronger. I don't understand it!"

"Oh!" said Walburga, "it is easy enough to understand. I have a certain little plant that I put on the top of my load, and it makes it so light I hardly feel it. Why don't you do so too?"

"Indeed!" said Bridget, "it must be a very precious little plant! I wish I could lighten my load with it! Where does it grow? Tell me. What do you call it?"

"It grows," replied Walburga, "wherever you plant it and give it a chance to take root, and there's no knowing the relief it gives! Its name is *Patience.*"—*Herder.*

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Rangoon ℘ bag— 11 @— —

SALT—
Turk's Is. ℘ bu.— 55 @— 56
L'pool,Fr.sack. 2 15 @2 20
" Marsh'lls 2 00 @— —
" Ashton's— — @ 3 30

SEEDS—
Clover, ℘ lb...— 11½ @— 12
Timothy.℘bu.. 2 80 @ 3 00
Flax, Am.rough 3 46 @ 3 52

SHOT—
D'p.&B'k(c)℘lb- 15½ @— —
Buck comp.(cc)— 16 @— —

SOAP—
New York, ℘ lb— 18 @— —
Castiel........— 21 @— —

SPELTER—
Plates, ℘lb.6ms— @— 10½

SPICES—
Cassial, mts℘lb— 8[illegible] @— —
Ginger Race..— 42 @— 43
Mace......... 1 30 @— —
Nutmegs, . 1 37½ @ 1 40
Pepper, Sumat.— 41 @— 42
Pimento, ...— [illegible] @— 34
Cloves (c).....— 45 @— 50
Cinamon ......—60 in bond.

SUGARS—
St Croix, ℘lb..— 15 @— 16
New Orleans..— 1[illegible] @— 18
Cuba muscova..— 16 @— 17
Porto Rico.....— — @— 17½
Havana, White— 21 @— —
Havana, B & Y— 9 @— 1[illegible]
Manilla........— — @— —
Loaf...........— 24 @— —
Crushed.......— 24½ @— —
A. do.........— 20 @—
Yellow.......— 18½ @— 19½
White.........— 29 @— 32

TALLOW—
Am.prime,℘lb— 12½ @— —

TEAS—
Gunpowder....— [illegible] @— —
Hyson——.....— 55 @ 1.25
Y.Hyson......— 10 @ 1 35
Hyson Skin ..... 1 09 @— —
Twankay.....— [illegible] @— [illegible]
Oolong........— [illegible] @ 1.25
Powchong ....— 75 @— 95
Ankoi.........— 55 @— 65
Congou........— 65 @ 1 30

TIN—
Banca,cash ℘lb— 44 @— 45
Straits, ... — — @— 43
English.......— 4 @—
Plates,I.X℘bx 9 25 @— —
Plates, I.C.....1[illegible] 50 @11 [illegible]

WOOL—
A.SaxFl. ca℘lb— 80 @— 85
A.F.B.Merino..— 70 @— 75
A — ¼ Ne'no — 75 @— 80
Sup.Pulled Co..— 65 @— 70
No 1 Pulled Co.— 62 @— 70
Extra Pulled Co.— 75 @— [illegible]
Peruv Wash....— 40 @— 50
Valp. Unwash..— 24 @—
S. A. F. R. W...— 30 @—
S. Am. Unw. W.— 24 @—
S.A. Cor'a W...— 28 @—
E. I. Wash......— 30 @—
African Unw...— 25 @—
Smyrna Unw...— 25 @—
Smyrna Wash...— 45 @—

ZINC—
Sheets, 15 ℘ ct ad val.
in sheets.......— 12 @— 12½

CONTINGENT FUND---$10,000.

The pressing calls for the Principia from the army cannot be met, without large additions to the Contingent Fund. If we had ten *thousand dollars* at our command, we could use every cent of it to the perfect satisfaction of the donors. Our brave boys who are in a death-grapple with the enemy, have had enough of the miserable trash sent to them by the cartload, from the copperhead presses, and when their orders lay, week after week unfilled, for want of means, we feel that there are thousands, who, if they knew it would cheerfully give the money to furnish them with the Principia. Send in your orders to the Publisher,

J. W. Alden, Box 4381, New-York.

Rev. J. K. Wellman, of Adrian, Michigan, is general agent for the *Principia* and is authorized to take subscriptions for Stock, collect money for the "Contingent Fund," and receive donations for the Freedmen.

J. W. Alden, Treas. & Pub.

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1. Any person who will send us fifty new subscribers and *one hundred dollars* shall be entitled to *fifty copies* of the Principia for one year to be sent as directed, and one share of the new stock of the Principia Association, the par value of which is fifty dollars, and bears interest at 7 per ct. payable semi-annually.

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or 3. The "Empire Shuttle machine"
No. 1. Family with Hemmer, Price $50.00
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No. 2. Family. Price $50.00
or 5. Finkle & Lyon Sewing machine
No. 2. Plain Finish Price $50.00
or 6. Grover & Baker's new
Shuttle machine No. 9 with Hemmer, $50.00

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This Association is composed of gentlemen of wealth and influence, in the principal states of the Union, and is organized according to law.

The paper is owned by the Association and under the entire control of the Trustees named in the act of incorporation, viz.

Joseph W. Alden,
Rev. Wm. Goodell,
Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D.D.

It is edited by Rev. William Goodell and Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D. D. and published by Joseph W. Alden for the corporation.

Its columns will be enriched by able correspondents, and occasional writers, all of whom will be guided by the way-marks in the following

PROSPECTUS.

Our object, by this publication, is to promote pure religion, sound morals, Christian reforms; the abolition of slaveholding, caste, the rum-traffic, and kindred crimes—the application of Christian principles to all the relations, duties, business arrangements, and aims of life,—to the individual, the family, the Church, the State, the Nation—to the work of converting the world to God, restoring the common brotherhood of man, and rendering Society the type of heaven. Our text book is the Bible; our standard, the Divine law; our expediency, obedience; our plan, the gospel; our trust, the Divine promises; our panoply, the whole armor of God.

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